CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & CO., Limited, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,202—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1890.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
11-3 6-12	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	11-3 6-12
23-0 12-8	Dinner—St. Julien, and La Rose	23-0 12-8
26-0 14-0		26-0 14-0
35-8 18-12	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafit	35-8 18-12
39-8 19-12		39-8 19-12

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Clarets are the largest and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	15th Aug.
† SIAM	3041	500	H.T. Weighell	22nd „
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	G. W.F.Browne	29th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	5th Sept.
B.I. MALWA	2970	500	W. J. Nantes	12th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H.T. Weighell	19th „
				Saturday.
B.I. PEKIN	3008	700	P. Harris	27th Sept
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	4th Oct.
B.I. GANGES	4304	800	T. J. Alderton	11th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th „
B.I. PESHAWUR	3927	800	L. H. Moule	25th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	H. Wyatt	8th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H.T. Weighell	15th „
B.I. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews, R. N. R.	22nd „

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	14th Aug.
PESHAWUR	3927	800	L. H. Moule	28th „
ROHILLA	3511	800	M. de Horne	11th Sept.
ROSETTA	3525	800	G. W. Brady	25th „

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 16th July, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th August 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th September, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
R. PESCHO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 8, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Sept.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at especially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMER TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	will sail on or about the
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,200	600	15th Aug.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	H. P.	To sail.
MEDUSA	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	15th Sept.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	G. Vallusching	3,800	550	21st Aug. 90.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
2nd July, 1890.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons H.P.	To sail.
S.S. WERNETH HALL,	A. Buck	4,100	500, about 16th Aug.

THIS Steamer has accomodation for a Limited number of passengers at moderate rates, does not carry surgeon or stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the engines
For further particulars, apply to.
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Bombay, 30th July, 1890. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. and O. and other regular lines of Steamers, *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing. Intending passengers should make early application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. Grindlay's "Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage received and shipped.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a. m., on 17th AUGUST, after arrival of incoming, English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder, Abbas, Lingi, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1,427 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 14th August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR PLYMOUTH, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 19th August.

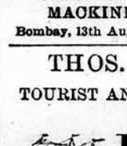
FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA, AND LAMOO.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about 20th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th August, 1890. Agents.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

TOURIST AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS.



PASSAGES ENGAGED by P. and O. and all Lines of Steamers FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION, and special attention given to the selection of berths.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of Journey anywhere *en route*.
INTERPRETERS meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports to assist holders of Cook's Tickets.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.
Drafts issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at very favourable rates.
A Copy of "COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE," containing latest information of Steamer Sailings, Quarantine, &c., &c., sent free on application to
THOS. COOK & SON,
Bombay, Rampart Row, Calcutta, 11, Old Court House Street.

WANTED.

EUROPEAN HARBOUR POLICE CONSTABLES for Aden. Apply to
Lieut.-Colonel E. V. STACE,
First Assistant Political Resident, Aden.

FOR SALE.

A STRONG elegant Phaeton in excellent order and a pair of fast-trotting Cabuli horses. Believed sound. One carries a lady. Owner gone to England. Lot or separate. Apply to Mr. KIRKHAM, Char Bungalows, Poona.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards boarding and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses Dressed. The Horse-shoeing Forge, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1845.

Cash Funds.....£21,615,967
Issues Policies with treble options
Or
Tontines.
LIDBETTER & Co.,
Agents.
No. 10, Medows Street, Bombay.

PERSONS who wish to obtain a fine RUBY from 1½ to 3 carats each, either loose or mounted in a Ring at a very reasonable price, may make their selection at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., 13, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

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EVERY POSSESSOR of a GARDEN to send us their name and address for a copy of our GENERAL SEED CATALOGUE for the coming season.
This is the grandest SEED LIST ever published in India, containing descriptions of nearly 1,500 varieties of VEGETABLES and FLOWERS and hundreds of illustrations.

THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
LAUDOUR, MUSSOORIE,
N.-W. P.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

J. & R. SHORROCK,
BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES,
DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,
Manufacture Specialities in
PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,
COTTON-WEAVING MACHINERY,
Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing,
Estimates and Drawings on Application.

GOBLETS, PRIZE CUPS, TANKARDS, &C.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited, have now on view at their Fort Establishment an extensive and splendid assortment of the above. They have been specially selected, and are suitable as prizes for SHOOTING, BOATING, YACHTING, RACING, BADMINTON, POLO, GOLF, and all GYMKHANA and ATHLETIC TOURNAMENTS.

ARMY AND NAVY CUPS, COCKTAIL SHAKERS, PICNIC COMPANIONS, SPIRIT FLASKS, &c., &c.

GOBLETS, of the Finest Electro-Plate, Richly Engraved and Chased, without Handles—

Height.	Capacity.	Price. Rs. as.
7 inches, about	¾ pint	from 30 0
8½ „	„ 1 „	from 32 0
9 „	„ 1½ „	from 45 0
9¾ „	„ 2 pints	from 63 0
10 „	„ 2 „	from 50 0
11½ „	„ 3 „	from 77 0

GOBLETS, of the Finest Electro-Plate, Plain—

7½ inches, about	¾ pint	from 22 8
8 „	„ 1 „	from 25 0
1½ „	„ „	from 29 0
10 „	„ 2 pints	from 36 0

TWO HANDLED PRIZE CUPS.

Richly Chased and Embossed in a variety of Handsome Designs—

8½ inches, about	1½ pint	from 47 0
9½ „	„ 3½ pints	from 70 0
10 „	„ 2½ „	from 58 0
10 „	„ 3½ „	from 78 0
12 „	„ 5 „	from 100 0

MANX LOVING CUPS.

Very Handsome and Effective Prize Cups, made of the finest Electro-Plate, Richly Gilt Inside, Three Handled.

Capacity. 3 pints.	Capacity. 4 pints.	Capacity. 6 pints.
Rs. 60.	Rs. 78.	Rs. 100.

Ditto Oak and Electro-Plate.

Three Handled, made from Selected English Oak and Neatly Mounted in Electro-Plate, with Shield for Inscription.
Capacity—3 pints .....Rs. 60.

PRIZE BOWLS.

Made in the best quality Electro-plate, Gilt inside, Chased and Embossed, Fluted Pattern, with space for Engraving Name, &c., mounted on Blackwood Stand.
Diameter of Bowls 10 inch .....Price Rs. 150
Ditto 11 „ Queen Anne Pattern ..... „ 125
The above can be Imported in Solid Silver, richly Chased and engraved from Rs. 350 to „ 500

BEER TANKARDS, CUPS, &c.

Oak Beer Beakers, Mounted in Electro-plate, with Shield for Engraving..... „ 31 8
Oak Beer Tankards as above ..... „ 31 8
Beer Tankards of the finest Crystal with Electro-Plated Bands and Handle—
1 pint size from Rs. 12; 2 pints size from Rs. 22 0
Beer Mugs, all Electro-plate, Plain, Chased or Engraved—
1 pint size from Rs. 12; 2 pints size from Rs. 20 0
Golf Beer mugs, in fine Electro-plate, richly Engraved and Chased with Golf Designs... Rs. 27 8
And a variety of others.....from Rs. 12 to Rs. 40 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450 Bore Sporting, 2 Shots		Rs. 100.
500 „ Express,	5 do.	Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110.
450 „ Single Express	(taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500 „	do.	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.
Apply to
KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

MONSOON—1890
REQUIREMENTS.
HIGH CLASS WATERPROOF GOODS
SUPERIOR AND RELIABLE.

	Rs.	a.
"THE DERRY" Guaranteed Waterproof Coats, IN ALL SIZES	9	8
"THE CLARENCE" Guaranteed Waterproof Coat, a Fashionable well-cut Garment, Double Texture on Tweed, SEWN SEAMS, Thoroughly Water-tight and Durable, All sizes, from	25	0
"THE LANSDOWNE" Guaranteed Waterproof Coat, a Superior Double Texture on Tweed, Stylish Shape, SEWN SEAMS, Stormproof, a most reliable article, All sizes, from	30	0
"THE FIFE" Guaranteed Waterproof Coat, with Cape, SEWN SEAMS, the most approved and "Trustworthy Coat" produced, from	33	0
"REGULATION CLOAKS" For Officers, Correct Pattern, Thoroughly Waterproof, SEWN SEAMS, a highly finished article, the only shape equally comfortable and effective for Walking, Riding and Driving, from	34	0
WATERPROOF Black Twill or Check Driving Aprons, with Straps	10	8
WATERPROOF Drab Twill or Check Driving Aprons, with Straps	10	8
WATERPROOF Ground Sheets with Eyelets, 6 by 6	13	8
WATERPROOF Drab Sheeting, 60 inches wide, per yard	6	0

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH OR V. P. P.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA, & SECUNDERABAD.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes &Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of piracy an imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury; London.

FOR SALE AT CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

A BRAND new English-built light mail Phaeton, suitable for one or pair of Arabs or Walers, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury.
Brand new handsome and light English-made VICTORIAS, also suitable for one or pair of Arabs by the same maker.
A few second-hand English-made BROUGHAMS, LANDAUS, &c.
And a few sets of pair HORSE and single English-made new silver and brass mounted harnesses.
WANTED, an ARAB or WALER chargers upto 13 stone and quiet on parade.

TO LET.

A well furnished HOUSE on Malabar Hill, in a good situation for four months of the season commencing from 15th November next.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices :—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 „
MASTIFFS	£20 „
BOARHOUNDS	£20 „
BULL DOGS	£20 „
BULL TERRIERS	£10 „
FOX TERRIERS	£10 „
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 „
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 „
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 „

Apply
MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S., Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week: contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

IMPORTANT.
RE EXCHANGE.

IN consequence of the present favourable Rate of Exchange, MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, have pleasure in intimating to the Public that they have made an all-round Reduction on the Prices of their Goods of 15 per cent.

15 per cent. on GOLD WATCHES.
15 per cent. on SILVER WATCHES.
15 per cent. on CLOCKS.
15 per cent. on CHRONOMETERS.
15 per cent. on WATCH CHAINS.
15 per cent. on CHARMS.
15 per cent. on RINGS.
15 per cent. on BROOCHES.
15 per cent. on EARRINGS, &c.
15 per cent. on SILVER JEWELLERY.
15 per cent. on ALL JEWELLERY.
15 per cent. on ELECTRO-PLATE.
15 per cent. on SILVER PLATE.
15 per cent. on PIANOFORTES
15 per cent. on ORGANS.
15 per cent. on MUSICAL BOXES.
15 per cent. on BICYCLES.
15 per cent. on TRICYCLES.
15 per cent. on ALL MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.
15 per cent. on EVERYTHING.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

WATCH, CHRONOMETER & CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

UMBRELLAS. "CHOICE NATURAL STICKS."

HOAR & CO.'S SPECIAL NEW STOCK. UMBRELLAS.

GENT'S	FINE BROWN SILK, a very useful Umbrella	Rs.	12 0
	SOFT TWILLED SILK, Light Paragon Frames	„	14 0
	Well-finished, handsome Sticks, excellent value	„	16 0
	BEST BROWN SPITALFIELDS' SILK—Very choice	„	18 0
	The new seamless Wove Edges. A specialite	„	22 0
	VERY RICH SILK—Sterling Silver Mounts	„	22 0
LADIES'	SOFT BROWN SILK—Selected Handles	„	10 8
	Useful, Light, and Durable. Very Stylish	„	13 8
	RICH SOFT SILK—Best Paragon Frames	„	15 0
	Handsome Sticks, Stylish Silver Mounts		

SPECIAL V. P. P. DISCOUNT, 12½ PER CENT.—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

HOAR & CO., { Umbrella & Stick Importers, } BOMBAY.

TIVOLI "NON PLUS ULTRA" (Eagle Brand).

Rs. 22. BEER. Per case of 4 doz. pints,

IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.

Pleasant, Light, and Wholesome, Pronounced to be THE BEST BEER yet imported into the country.

FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED EVERY FORTNIGHT.

Special Terms for Messes, Clubs, &c.

WILLIAM GROSSMANN, 105-106, Medows Street, Bombay. SOLE AGENT for the Bombay Presidency.

To be had also of ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.
Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1 d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.
Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

ARIEL ESTATER LADY FLOATING IN MID-AIR

Who whilst plunged in a deep Magnetic sleep floats gracefully in the air, unsupported by any wires and replies to questions put. This Lady who was exhibited before wondering thousands every night in the Royal Tivoli Gardens, Calcutta, was commented on as being "a marvel"!! No one should therefore fail to see. Open from 4 to 7 and 8 to 10 p.m., EVERY DAY.

ADMISSION, ANNAS 4 ONLY.

KEMP & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—THE NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Laboratory Premises, 6, Armenian Lane, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4-30 p. m., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the Accounts made up to the 30th June, and the Directors Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To elect Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from this date until the 27th instant, inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

JOHN BRISTED.
General Manager.

Bombay, 13th August, 1890.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!!

MUNK'S MAGNETIC

ASTHMA BALSAM.

A SPEEDY CURE FOR

WHEEZING AND WHISTLING ASTHMA,
SPASMODIC ASTHMA,
HUMID OR SPITTING ASTHMA,
REGULAR OR PERIODICAL ASTHMA,
SUFFOCATING ASTHMA,
CROWING ASTHMA,
NERVOUS ASTHMA,
DRY ASTHMA,
WHATEVER CAUSE ASTHMA.

Per Bottle, 2s. 9d. or Rs. 2.

Agents in BOMBAY :—F. S. Madon & Co., Mohuulal Amarsi & Co., Nathoo Mooljee & Co., and Hurjee Mooljee & Co.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES INSTANTANEOUSLY THE ORIGINAL COLOUR OF THE HAIR IN ITS NATURAL SHADE.

IT is innocent, inoffensive, and pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, complete with Brushes, Re. 1-8.

Prepared expressly in England for

F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY.

VERY RARE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

OFFERS WANTED, for a very strong and pucka built property situate, opposite the Bombay Gymkhana, Esplanade, known as Victoria Hotel. The property commands an entirely Westerly view and is a breeze, and is of the best designs. Offers open till 30th September, 1890. For conditions of sale and other particulars apply to "F. C. K," care of this paper.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of EMPTY BEER CASKS.

All applications must reach the Undersigned before the end of this month.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of 10 per cent or Rs. 50 per share is declared payable, Free of Income Tax, on and after the 14th instant, to registered shareholders whose names stand on the Register on 13th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors.

BOOTH & Co.,
Managers.

Bombay, 13th August, 1890.

NOTICE.

AHMEDABAD WATER WORKS, CAST IRON PIPES, etc.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of Cast Iron Socket Pipes, Bends, Junctions, Taper Pipes and Collars and Sluice Valves, required for the Ahmedabad Water Works, for delivery at the Pipe depot, [illegible] Ahmedabad.

Conditions of contract and forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Municipal Office, Ahmedabad.

Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the specifications.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Cast Iron Pipes, &c" and delivered at the Ahmedabad Municipal Office, not later than 2 p.m.. (Madras time) on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, after which hour no tender will be received.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 without which no tender will be received.

The President Ahmedabad Municipality does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

RUNCHORELAL CHOTALALL,
President, Ahmedabad Municipality.

Municipal Office, Ahmedabad, 12th August, 1890.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1890.

UNDER the provisions of Sections 39 to 42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, of Section 2 of Act I. of 1881, and of Sections I. and IV. of Act III. of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite TENDERS for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of Ten Lakhs of Rupees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to bearer in 10 years and will bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly with or without coupons as purchaser may prefer.

Two per cent. on the amount tendered to be paid on application. Purchasers to have the option of paying the whole sum tendered on 15th September next, or they may pay in instalments as follows :—

15th September 1890	.....	25 per cent.
30th "	.....	25 "
15th October "	.....	25 "
30th "	.....	23 "

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the latest date above named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to 1 o'clock p.m., on TUESDAY, 26th August 1890, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of a Committee appointed by the Trustees for the purpose.

The form of Tender is given below. Those who wish to use printed forms can obtain them by application to the Secretary, Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these DEBENTURES shall be a charge on the Trustees' revenue *prior* to the charge for interest payable to the Secretary of State for India in Council provided for by Section 34.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept any tender or tenders.

By order of the Trustees,

F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 12th August 1890.

FORM OF TENDER.

I _____
hereby tender for Rupees _____
of BOMBAY PORT TRUST DEBENTURES, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees _____
Annas _____ for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Rupees _____
and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance on or before the dates advertised.

I require the amount in _____ Debenture of Rupees _____ each.

(Signature) _____

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Buildings, Marine Street, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 23rd August, 1890, at 1 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Director's Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1890.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in place of the one retiring.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to 23rd August, 1890, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, August, 13th, 1890.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS,

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 16th August, 1890, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet, made up to 30th June, 1890.

2ND.—To sanction the payment of a Dividend.

3RD.—To elect Director in the place of the retiring one who is eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration for the current year.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th to 23rd August, 1890, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

JEEWANDASS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th July, 1890.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL, POONA.

VISITORS TO POONA ARE RESPECTFULLY requested to bear in mind that the Adelphi Hotel is now open, and has been most elegantly fitted and furnished. The Bed-rooms, both double and single, are large and airy, and the Proprietor has spared neither trouble nor expense to make it really a First Class and the Best Hotel in Poona.

The Dining and Drawing Rooms and Parlour are large and airy, with a grand Sympathetic Square Piano, by Messrs. Marcks & Co., having been furnished in a most elegant style.

The Cuisine is under the immediate Superintendence of a Competent Chef.

A trial is earnestly solicited.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, Adelphi Hotel, Poona.

EASTERN MORTGAGE AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £1,000,250.

ADVANCES made as a first charge upon Mortgage of Freeholds, Stocks, Shares, and other approved securities.

STATE, Municipal, and other PUBLIC LOANS negotiated and issued upon the London market.

For all particulars apply direct to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay up to 1 p.m., on MONDAY, the 18th day of August, 1890, for the construction of a PIPE SEWER in Victoria Cross Lane, for Ventilating Shafts and for Branch Pipe Drains Cast Iron down Pipes and fittings and other House Drainage connection work in the Agripada District.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,500 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. Previous to the signing of the Contract, a further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 5 per cent. on the Contract amount less the value of Materials to be supplied by the Municipality will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

RIENZI WALTON, M. INST., C.E.,
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 20th May, 1890.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 212 OF 1889.

The Honorable FRANCES LAW LATHAM, Her Majesty's Advocate General at Bombay, at the relation of SOONDERJI JAIRAM and LUKHMIDAS HURBHUM, of Bombay Hindu Merchants, residing at Khaduck, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

GANGJI AKHAI of Bombay, Hindoo Merchant, residing at Khuduck outside the Fort of Bombay, and NENBAI, widow of MOHUNJI HURJI deceased, Hindoo Inhabitant of Bombay, residing at Khuduck aforesaid.....Defendants.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS there were inter alia Government Promissory notes of the 4 per cent Loan of the nominal value of Rupees 63,000 belonging to and forming a part of the estate of one Mohanji Hurji deceased, of which the defendant Gangji Akhai is the sole Executor *And whereas* the said notes which are believed to be standing in the name of the defendant Gangji Akhai have now been [illegible] warning all persons against purchasing, accepting or holding from the said Gangji Akhai or Nenbai or any person or persons on his or her behalf or otherwise, or drawing interest on or in any wise dealing with any Government Promissory notes standing in the name of the said Ganji Akhai or on which any endorsement appears purporting to be made by or in the name of the said Gangji Akhai,

The said defendants have been restrained by an interim Injunction of the Court from disposing of or in any wise dealing with inter alia the said Government Promissory notes.

All persons, in whose possession there may be any of the notes so standing or indorsed in the name aforesaid, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned forthwith at their office, No, 91, Meadow, Street, Fort.

The Public Debt Office has been requested to stop interest on the said Government Promissory notes.—Dated at Bombay, this 8th day of August, 1890.

MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR & JAMSETJI,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BULLOCH, LADE AND CO.,
GLASGOW.

EXTRA SPECIAL, VERY OLD
Highland Liqueur Whisky, Rs. 27 per doz.

Special very old Highland Whisky Rs. 23-8 per doz.
Apply to

LYON & Co.,
Rampart Row.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VITALITY, EXHAUSTED KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

MEMORY—LOISETTE'S System. A Cambridge University Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle) was (Jan. 1890). "Much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to Memory which the LOISETTE Lessons open up." "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men." Major Jamieson, Bengal S.C. "I intend to educate my son entirely on your system," —Rev. C. E. Cockin M. A., Rector of Lea (Sept., 1889.) "Great advantage to strong memory; incalculable aid to weak one." Dr. J. M. Buckley. "Able to give gist of book after reading it once." Rev. J. M. Macdonald, B.A. "Excellent travelling companion." —J. B. Hayes, Commander, R.N. "Wonderful aid to memory," —Mirza Sader-ud-din Khan. "Invaluable," —J. J. Francis. Q. C.—" Does not involve much labour."—Statesman, 23rd Oct., 1887,

"Tremendously popular in Oxford"—Pall Mall Gazette, 4th Feb. 1890. Prospectus Free. One pupil, Rs. 75; Ten pupils, Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Fisk-Williams, Esq: Calcutta; or to Prof. LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

EYESIGHT!

THE necessity for proper testing of the sight before ordering Spectacles cannot be overrated. We have the highest medical authority confirmed by daily experience that impertect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight, and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common Spectacles now so generally sold by those who keep an ill-assorted collection just to complete a miscellaneous stock.

We make this department of our business a speciality, and we claim to have the largest and most complete stock in India. Our Opticians being thoroughly practical men, we can guarantee the correction of the defects and irregularities of the sight by optical means.

DR. A. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

Have always been and always are by a very long way the best procurable, and owing to the present favorable rate of exchange, we have been able to reduce their prices, which though very little in advance of other Houses the slightly extra cost is more than compensated for by their superiority and perfection.

It is well known to us from experiments that a great deal of discomfort must arise from the use of spectacles with ill-fitting frames, for instance a pair of lenses in frames a little too wide or a little too narrow would compel the patient to look through the inner or outside sides of the lenses or through their prisms instead of through their centre and which must necessitate a call upon the convergence muscles for increased effort at a time when the accommodation muscles are relaxed. This cannot but be a source of discomfort at all times and a source of danger to the eyes. Several instances have been known in which discomfort in wearing spectacles has been removed as soon as lenses of the same power were put into frames adopted to the requirements of the wearer.

Every precaution is taken by us to supply not only the best lenses procurable but also to supply frames in which the lenses are so placed as to make the wearing of spectacles a pleasure.

STEEL FRAMES.

Single Temple or Turn-pin	.....	from Rs. 6
Do. do. do.	Dr Menist's	..... " 15
Folders or "Pince-Nez"	.....	from " 6
Do. do.	Dr. Menist's	..... " 15

SILVER FRAMES.

Single Temple or Riding Hooks	.....	" 20
Do. do. do.	Dr. Menist's	..... " 25
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Spectacles	.....	" 24
Do. do. do	Dr Menist's	..... " 30
Folders or Pince-Nez, with Steel Springs	.....	" 20
Do. do do.	Gold Springs	..... " 25
Do. do. do.	Dr. Menist's	..... " 25

GOLD FRAMES.

Single Temple or Riding Hooks, oval or pantascopic from		" 25
Do. do. do.	Dr. Menist's	..... " 45
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Hooks	.....	" 35
Do. do. do.	Dr. Menist's	..... " 55
Folders or Pince-Nez, Japanese Springs	.....	from " 30
Do. do. do.	Dr. Menist's	..... " 40
Do. do.	non-pressure springs	..... " 35
Do. do. do.	Dr. Menist's	..... " 45

GLARE PROTECTORS.

Steel Framed Globular Glare Folders, Hooks or Turn-pins	.....	from Rs. 3
Silv Framed do.	do.	..... from " 18
Gold Framed do.	do.	..... from " 35

STIRRUP OR "D" EYE PROTECTORS.

Steel or Nickel Turn-pin, Single Temple or Hooksides		from " 6
Silver do.	do. do.	... from " 25
Gold do.	do. do.	from " 60

JAPANESE CUPS OR GLARE AND DUST GLASSES.

Blue Steel Frame, Velvet Rimmed	.....	from Rs. 4
Silver do.	do.	..... from " 30
Gold do.	do.	..... from " 75

LORGNONS.

A very elegant form of optical relief specially designed for Ladies. Best quality, in substantial engraved Gold Cases, and fitted with Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	..... Rs. 100
Decorated Tortoise Shell, inlaid with Mother-O' Pearl or in plain Mother-O'-Pearl, with Silver Mounts	..... " 25
Tortoise Shade long handle, without middle joint, very fashionable	..... " 20

OXFORDS OR SINGLE EYE-GLASSES.

GLASS.....Re. 1-8 each. Pebbles .....Rs. 8 each.

ATTACHMENTS.

Eye-glass Cords, Black Silk	.....	4 for Rs. 1 0
" Wirebound, very fine	.....	each Re. 1 and " 1 8
" Chains, Silver or Aluminium	.....	each " 3 0
" " Gold	.....	each from " 10 0

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR AUGUST 1890.

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SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which are so arranged as to convey a continuous electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price Lists and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC DEPÔT,
194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS
Important to Invalids!

H. & T. KIRBY & CO'S PREPARATIONS

Possess wonderful VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES and are THE MOST POWERFUL RESTORATIVES OF VIGOUR AND MENTAL ACTIVITY KNOWN. The Phosphorus being unoxidised supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess, Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 2s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 1), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state Iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

Formula No. 20 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

AGENTS:—CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; BOMBAY and POONA—Treacher & Co., Limited F. S. Madon & Co.; Bombay. ALAHABAD—Lyall & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. Smith & Co.; UMBALLA & KASMELI—Ball, Hobson & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

INSURANCES.

THE UPPER RHINE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

CAPITAL 6,000,000 REICHMARKS.

RESERVE FUND 2,00,000 REICHMARKS.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Company and are prepared to issue POLICIES on the most favorable terms.

WARDEN AND Co.

27, Hummum Street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT

ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the

Day of _____ 18__

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____

Address _____

Occupation _____

188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

THE STANDARD.

PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies for £1,379,000 were granted during 1889. This is in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch offices, and again places the STANDARD at the head of the list.

REVENUE INCREASE.—The Revenue has increased by £45,000, and now amounts to £974,948 per annum.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds have been increased by £353,643, and now amount to £7,343,956 sterling.

F. A. PREVOST.
Acting Secretary Bombay Branch.
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS in the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1862	.....	£309,690 0 0
" 1885	.....	£988,156 0 0
" 1886	.....	£956,039 0 0
" 1889	.....	£1,104,173 16 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured lives are either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	.....	£3,473,114 5 9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS	.....	£6,161,508 13 11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

74	£2,957,174 12 4	1884	£5,348,407 9 2
1879	£4,260,599 15 1	1889	£6,161,508 13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

WILLS in four different forms, Annas 8 each.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL .....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Rampart Row, W. Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY. S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND £140,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 3 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	6 pr. ct.	930xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	20,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	27,330	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	165
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	450
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	67
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,300	1,000	25	600
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co	800	500	500	20	400
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	885
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	900
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	555
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	615
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	455
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	485
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	555
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	430
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	120
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	815
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough's	1,500	500	500	25	535
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	350
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	950
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	555
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	347½
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	247½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	790
Khandelsh	750	2,000	1,000	30	680
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 no n
Khatao Mackunjee	1,600	1,000	1,000	40	560
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	175
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	815
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. c.	500 nm
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,190
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	90
Morarji Gouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	76	1,600
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct	105
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	635
riental	5,725	625	625	10	365
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,025
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,270
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	35
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	240
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	259½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	590
Swadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	315
Victoria Mills	650	1,000	1,000	24	340
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	645
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	755
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	1,000
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000		625

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / 7½	220 / 170
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	10	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	122
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	18	40 xdis
Burma Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,750	100	All.	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	100	730
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,250
Do New Issue	500	375	625	33½	815
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50 Dvd.	750
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	20	..	182½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct	700
Geyer & Co. Ld	500	100	70	...	70 nm
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn.	5,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 exd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	170	26½	356
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	55
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,00	100	100	10 pr. ct.	55
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1, 00	100	200	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	22
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	63
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	395
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	18,000	1,000	100	1,450
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	6
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	89
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	200 & 20	...	85
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	85	1,150
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	1½
Western India Flour	..	...	...	...	20

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,000xd
Ibert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Ibert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	220
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	165
Bombay National S. W. Co. Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	550
Creul's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld.	5	200	200	16	95
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	393
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,250
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	..	...	180
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,175
French	300	500	all	50	530
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	410
Hengoli Press Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	...	160
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	6,00	1,000	1,000	...	2?2
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	515
Madhapura Cotton G, and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr ct.	50
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	55
ofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	440
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	25	172½
New Barar	1,200	500	500	45	175
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	102½
Prince of Wales	600	500	600	40	375
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	2	600
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	480
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	200	..	230
ulkart	..	1,000		60	650

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G.I.P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£18	...	do.	420

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co. Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Lady Reay Memorial Fund, Petit Hall, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Bellagio (s), for Calcutta; and Mary Beyts (s), Rangoon.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for the Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close on the 14th inst., at Karachi, at 8 a.m.

FAIR.—The annual Pethori Fair will be held to-morrow, at the Walkeshwar Temple, and will continue for five successive days.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending, 9th August, 1890, shows an increase of Rs. 25,742, in the total earnings.

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, Bhikia Gunnoo, a prowman, who was charged with obstructing the navigation of the harbour by passing under the bows of the s. s. Tanjore, which was steaming through the gates of the Prince's Dock, and which was in consequence bove to, was fined Rs. 10.

ARREST OF GAMBLERS.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram, Inspector Dillon charged Manecokchund Tribhowandass and eight others with gambling with cards, dice, and money. The prisoners, who were arrested by the police, on the third storey of a house, in Khasee Moholla, were fined Rs. 4 each.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—Amongst the passengers who proceed to Europe by the mail steamer to-morrow, is Mr. Duyneshwar Atmaram Turkhud, son of the well-known Dr. Atmaram Pandoorung, and a cousin to Mr. Sittaram Dhackjee Waslekar, Senior Judical Clerk to the Presidency Magistrate's Court at Girgaum, to compete for the Indian Medical Service Examination.

DEATH FROM SNAKE-BITE.—Dhondoo, a sepoy in the employ of the Bandora Municipality, was awakened about midnight on Tuesday, by a snake biting his little finger. He immediately killed the snake. The poison, however, had already taken effect, and the young man succumbed after an hour. The reptile, which was pronounced by Dr. DeMonte to be a *mauer*, has been sent to the Natural History Society.

BURGLARY AT COOLIWADA.—The liquor shop of Mahadoo Pandoo, at Cooliwada, was broken into on Monday night last, and a wooden bench with a drawer attached, containing jewellery and cash of the collective value of Rs. 177-12, was stolen from the premises. The bench was subsequently found by the police lying on the sea-shore, about 800 yards from the shop, *minus* the jewellery and cash.

FATAL MILL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at the E. D. Sassoon Mill premises, Chinchpoogly, respecting the death of Shaik Adam Shaik Dawood, an oilman, aged 25 years. On Tuesday, while deceased was holding a spare one-inch oil pump strap over another strap with a view to remove some oil from the strap, his fingers were caught in the shaft and was carried round the shafting and killed. The engines being immediately stopped, both of deceased's legs were found broken and crushed. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 5-45 (weather permitting):—

March (Quick)...The Loved Ones at Home.R Smith.
Quadrille .....Promenade.....C Coote.
Fantasia .....Concord .....Buot.
Valse.....Fairie Voices.....Growe.
Selection .....The Bohemian Girl .....Balfe.
Valse.....The Maid of the Mill .....Liddle.
Polka .....Tout-a-la-Joie .....Faust.
Regimental March.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE DEATH OF MR. GEORGE WATSON.—A telegram which appears in another column reports the death, under melancholy circumstances, of Mr. George Watson, chief reporter of the *Madras Mail*. For some time previously [illegible] as a reporter on the staff of the *Bombay Gazette*, and by his energy and unmistakable signs of capacity had won the esteem and confidence of his colleagues. To their regret, on being offered the chief reportership of the *Madras Mail*, he resigned his position in Bombay. Writing on the 21st ult. Mr. Watson described himself as being comfortably settled, and well pleased with his new duties. The news of his death comes as a shock to those with whom he was associated but a few weeks ago, and who held him in high esteem.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector George charged Cosman Abdoola before Mr. Richardson, with having in his possession a gold armlet, valued at Rs. 20, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to render a satisfactory account how he became possessed of the same. The accused, it appears, on Tuesday was offering the gold armlet in question to a Marwarree firm, at Bhendy Bazaar Road, for sale, when he was arrested by a policeman on duty on failing to account how he became possessed of the article. Before the Magistrate the accused made a rambling statement, whereupon he was convicted and fined Rs. 40, or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBING A MENDICANT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Cobb charged Ahmed Abdoola, a notorious character, before Mr. Richardson, with stealing a bundle of old clothes, valued at 8 annas, the property of Paraj Shunker, a Hindoo mendicant, while he was lying asleep in a shed, at Cammateepoora, with the bundle of clothes in question under his head, on Tuesday night last. The accused, it appears, about midnight on Tuesday, entered the shed in which complainant was sleeping, snatched the bundle of clothes from under his head and was running away with it, when the complainant raised a cry of "thief, thief," and a policeman doing duty at that locality arrested the accused, who at once dropped the bundle when he found he was pursued by a policeman. In his defence accused stated that he was under the influence of liquor and did not know what he was doing. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

NEW ENGINES IN THE SUNDERDASS MILL.—The ceremony of starting the pair of new engines erected in the Soonderdass Spinning and Weaving Mills, at Byculla, took place yesterday morning in the presence of a party of ladies and gentlemen, amongst them being Mr. Vundravandass Purshotumdass, the chairman of the company, Mr. Dharamsey Sunderdass Mooljee, Mr. Goculdass Narronjee, Mr. Luckmidass Valjee, of the firm of Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha and Co., the agents of the mill, Mr. Edwards, the manager, Mr. and Mrs. Macbeth, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Beniston, Mr. Jenkins, &c. The ceremony of starting the engine was performed by Miss Beniston, who broke a bottle of champagne, while another was broken by Mrs. Beniston. The trial of the engines lasted for about an hour, during which time they worked very satisfactorily. The engines are of the capacity of 800 I. H. P., and are made by the well-known firm of Messrs. Hick, Hargreaves and Company of Bolton. The gearing is by Messrs. I. and E. Wood. Mr. Macbeth, of the firm of Messrs. Macbeth Brothers and Company, had undertaken the contract for the erection of the engines. The ceremony having terminated, the party adjourned to the refreshment tables.

THE CHARGE OF SWINDLING AGAINST A WOOL MERCHANT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which one Shewshunker Gopaljee was charged with criminal misappropriation of property and criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 40,000 by Mr. William Greaves, partner in the firm of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company, British merchants, carrying on business in Tamarind Lane, Fort, was resumed. It will be remembered when last the case was before the Court it was stated that an agreement was made between the above firm and the accused that he should receive certain advances of money, with which he agreed to purchase wool, and after cleaning and sorting, it should ship it through the firm in Bombay to the complainant's firm in England, for sale on his (the accused's) account. In consequence of this agreement a consignment of 100 bales was shipped per s. s. Hispania on the 7th of March last, which was represented to the firm by the accused to be wool of the market value of £700 sterling. On the 23rd of April Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company received a telegram from their corresponding firm in England, which stated that on examining the last consignment in England it was pronounced to contain pig's hair, valued at 13-16th of a penny per lb, merchandise of a very inferior quality than the wool. The Magistrate, after reviewing the evidence recorded, came to the conclusion that there was no sufficient evidence to warrant the conviction of the accused, who was accordingly discharged.

THE SUPPLY OF MALT LIQUORS.—It is reported that the Secretary of State for India has telegraphed out for a copy of the constitution—presumably the articles of association—of the Murree Brewery Company, and a list of shareholders since its commencement, along with particulars of the consideration for which these members obtained their shares. This looks as if the Home authorities were inclined to think that an investigation might do good.—*Deccan Herald.*

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the HON. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

APPLICATION TO FILE AN AWARD.

ABDOOL CADUR ADAMJEE AND CASSUMJEE ADAMJEE *vs.* ISMAILJEE GUNNIJEE.

THIS was an application, under section 525 of the Civil Procedure Code, that a certain award, dated 21st May, 1890, may be filed in the court and a decree may be passed in accordance therewith. The plaintiffs and defendant were carrying on business in partnership at the Maldive Islands. They entered into an agreement in writing on the 9th day of April last to refer certain disputes existing between them to the arbitration of two arbitrators, namely Mr. Esoofalli Abdool Hoosein, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Khimjee Jeewa and Company, and Mr. Abdool Kader Hebutbhoy Cajiji, a merchant. The disputes related to certain partnership dealings between the parties. The arbitrators, after looking into the books of account of the partnership, and hearing the parties, made their award in writing, which they signed on the 21st day of May. The award was prepared at the office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, solicitors, and notices of the publication were issued to the parties the same day that the award was published. The plaintiff took up the award. The defendant finding the award to be against him endeavoured to repudiate the same, alleging that he had revoked the submission to the arbitrators.

The plaintiff denied that there was any revocation before the making of the award, and they also said that it was not competent for the defendant to revoke such submission.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the defendant. The award was in substance as follows:—The award stated that the two vessels, named "Ganjo Ali Madat" and "Ganjo Lakhmiparsad," belonging to the co-partnership, should be the absolute property of Ismailjee Gunnijee, and that Abdool Cadur Adamjee and Cassumjee Adamjee should, at the request and cost of Ismailjee Gunnijee, do all such acts as might be necessary to vest the ownership in Ismailjee Gunnijee. It was also ordered that the brig Awadi and the schooner Constance, belonging to the co-partnership, should be the absolute property of Abdul Cadur Adamjee, and that Ismailjee Gunnijee should, at the request and cost of Abdool Cadur Adamjee and Cassumjee Adamjee, do all such acts as might be necessary to vest the ownership of the vessels in the latter. It was further ordered that the two deposit receipts for Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 9,000 respectively, granted by the new Oriental Bank Corporation at Colombo, standing in the name of Cassumjee Adamjee and Ismailjee Gunnijee, should be the absolute property of Abdool Cadur Adamjee and Cassumjee Adamjee, and it was directed that Ismailjee Gunnijee should forthwith cause the deposit receipts to be endorsed and handed over to Abdool Cadur Adamjee and Cassumjee Adamjee. It was also adjudged that the goods and outstandings belonging to the co-partnership in charge of Essoofali Hussonally and Moosajee Remoojee should belong to and be vested in Abdool Cadur Adamjee and Cassumjee Adamjee. The award further ordered that the goods belonging to the co-partnership sent for sale to Shaik Tyab Abdoolally and Curimjee Jafferjee at Colombo, and the sale proceeds of such of them as might have been sold, should belong to Abdool Cadur Adamjee and Cassumjee Adamjee.

Some affidavits put in by the parties were read, and after hearing the argument of both the learned counsels, the learned Judge overruled the contention of the defendant and directed that the award should be filed in court.

AUGUST 14.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for bearing and final disposal.

Defended New Long Causes.

vs. Buchraj Ramsookh—Roughton and B—Part heard.

Chitnis M. and M.—Chalk W. and S. M. H. Khan, for claimants. In the matter of the Land Acquistion Act X of 1870 and in the matter of Government and Ramjee Wagjee Gholay and others.—F. A. Little for Government, Payne G. and S. for mortgagee.

Defended New Long Causes.

338-90—Thakurdas, B. and C.—Gulamhoosen Mooraj vs. Ismail Rahimtula.

323-20—In person.—Mahomedbhoy Thavur vs. Mahomedbhoy Hassum and others.—Thakurdas, D. and C.

Postponed Long Causes.

243-90—Wadia and G. Shamlal Narrondas and others vs. Vussonjee Heerjee.—T yabjee and D.

79-90—Crawford B. B. and B.—Juggonnath Motilal and others vs. Bela Saheb—D. S. Garud.

SUIT FOR EJECTMENT.

AT the Small Cause Court yesterday, Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, delivered the following judgment in the case of Hormusjee Jeevunjee Mistry *versus* Pestonjee Byramjee Cola. Messrs. Lang and Kirkpatrick, barristers-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, Dinshaw, and Kanga, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Messrs. Starling and Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Ardaseer Hormusjee and Dinshaw, for the defendants.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said:—This is an application by a landlord under section 41 of the Presidency Small Cause Court Act, for the summary recovery of immoveable property from a tenant holding over. To enable a landlord to avail himself of the provisions of that section, the annual value of the property at a rack-rent must not exceed Rs. 1,000. The rent paid by the defendant for the last six years in respect of the premises now in question, is admittedly only Rs. 70 per mensem or Rs.840 per annum, nor is it attempted to be denied that the new tenant, to whom the plaintiff wishes to let the premises on getting rid of the defendant, is only to pay the same rent while the municipal assessment is on a rental computed at Rs. 900 per annum. This seems to me pretty conclusive that the landlord at the present value of house property in Bombay, cannot get more than Rs. 1,000 per annum rent out of these premises. Against it is the evidence of certain of the defendant's witnesses, who say that in their opinion the premises in question might realize more than Rs. 100 per mensem rent, and that they would themselves gladly pay that, and in one or two instances have actually offered more, but without success, while the premises were in the occupation of the defendant at the lower rent. But these witnesses are not now in need of the premises, and I do not think such evidence as this so cogent as that of an actual letting, in which it is to be presumed the landlord gets as much for his property as it will command in the market, especially when, as in this case, not only is there no apparent reason for moving the landlord to let at an under value to the present tenant, but he even seems to have been originally unwilling to let to him at all. I must, therefore, hold that the rack-rent does not exceed Rs. 1,000 per annum, and that, consequently, this Court has jurisdiction. That being so, it is competent to the landlord, under the section I have mentioned, on showing that the tenancy has determined and that he has given the tenant due notice to quit, and that the latter has refused to call on him to show cause why he should not be compelled to vacate; while the 43rd section provides that if the defendant fails to show cause to the contrary, the plaintiff shall be put in possession by process of the Court. I must hold that the expense incurred by the defendant in improvements to the plaintiff's house, which I should put at about Rs. 3,000 during the six years and nine months that he has been in occupation, was undertaken by him at his own risk, and does not in any way prove that the plaintiff had granted him a lease for ten years. I therefore hold that the defendant has not shown sufficient cause within the meaning of sections 41 and 43 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, and must accordingly make the usual order that the plaintiff be put in possession of the premises in fifteen days, and that the defendant pay the plaintiff's costs of this application, and professional costs Rs. 85.

A MR. F. HERRMANN has obtained from Government a concession of land in Upper Burma containing a valuable seam of coal. It is in the Shwebo District, about ten miles from the railway at a point between Shwebo and Tantabin stations while on the other side the river is only about three miles distant, so that it is most favourably situated for transport purposes. The coal is said to be of good quality and easily workable.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Bellagio, 2,531 tons, Captain A Blacklock, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steam-ship Mary Beyts, 2,435 tons, Captain G H Mathias, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE steam-ship Drummond, 1,794 tons, Captain J. M. Mundle, cleared yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steam-ship Manitoba, 1,386 tons, Captain A W Bruckland, will sail to-day for Hoodeida, Suakim, and Jeddah with a general cargo.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar's steam-ship Swordsman, 719 tons, Captain E Detlefsen, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo and 40 deck passengers.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Canton, 2,044 tons, Captain T S Angus, will sail to-day for Hongkong, via Singapore with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Mary Beyts.	2434	Mathias	A	Beyts Craig & Co.
,, Clio	1779	Rea	B	Finlay Muir & Co
,, Taif	787	Robinson	F	Hajee Cassum.
,, Enrenfels	1521	Kayser	L	Glade & Co.
,, Manitoba	1386	Brickland	M	
,, Henzada	1340	Arvon	N	B I S N Co
,, Aspatria	1836	Veale	P	C. Edulji.
,, Europa	1433	Jones	Q	K Nixon & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Peninsular	2711	Wyatt	1	P and O Co.
,, Armenia	2218	Read	2	W & A Graham.
,, R Rubattino	3044	Merello	3	N G Italiana.
,, Ganges	2110	Alderton	4	P and O S N Co.
,, Canton	2044	Angus	5	P & O S N Co.
,, Poseidon	2510	Liwessich	7	A H Lloyds & Co
,, Nizam	1615	Jephson	8	P & O S N Co
,, W. Hall	2690	Buck	13	E Bates & Co.
,, Swordsman	719	Detlefsen	16	Sbjee Sewjee.
,, Malwa	1694	Nantes	...	P & O S N Co.
,, Purulia	993	Houstoun	20 tons crane.	B I S N Co.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
13	Bellagio (s).	Blacklock	Calcutta.
	Mary Beyts (s).	Mathias	Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Canton, Angus, for China.
,, Manitoba, Bruckland, for Jeddah, &c.
,, Drummond, Mundle, for Calcutta.
,, Swordsman, Detlefsen, for Zanzibar, &c.

The steamer R. Rubattino began to load yesterday for Genoa, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 13.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Macgregor s—1 butt whisky Phillips and Co.
Europa s—30 cases whiskey, Beyts Craig and Co; 10 casks soft soap, M Heeralull and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Armenia s—50 cases school slates, Byramjee Shapoorjee.
Waverley s—250 kegs carbonate of soda, S Hiptoola; 1,520 boxes pale soap, Owen and Okell.

FROM LONDON.

Henzada s—7 packages medicine, V Nuthoo; 50 drums turpentine, T F Bengalee; 2 cases printing ink, The "Bombay Gazette"; 56 drums linseed oil, and 200 kegs paint of sorts, Heptoola Shaik Adum and Co; 34 cases perfumed spirits, Framjee Sands and Co; 74 cases oilmenstores, 2 cases soap, and 4 cases cheese, E Russooljee; 3 cases cheese, S Hiptoola.
Canton s—6 cases medicines, Treacher and Co; 25 casks glassware, S Lilladhur; 25 bales printing paper, The "Times of India"; 7 packages writing paper, H Abdoolally; 65 cases aniline dye, C Ramjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Henzada s—1 hogshead brandy, R Ramchundra and Co; 228 cases window glass, S Mamoojee; 400 cases candles, S A S Dawood; 250 boxes candles, S Hiptoola.
Mary Beyts s— 50 cases window glass, T Ebramjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Po s—100 cases brandy, B and A Hormusjee.

FROM CHARENTE.

Clio s—80 cases matches, E Dawoodbhoy; 26 bales paper, A H Esoofbhoy; 100 kegs sulphate of copper, C Ramjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—60 cwts deer horns, J Rahimtoola; 4 cases Indian condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 132 bales cottonfly, T Jewraj; 35 bales cotton, Owen and Okell; 236 bales cotton, Robertson Bros and Co; 35 cwts horns, G Allibux.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—8 cases nutmegs and 1 case tortoise shells, M Lalljee; 3¾ cwts fishmaws, B Sajeen; 1,500 cwts linseed, 1,000 cwts wheat and 1,050 cwts myrabollams, Beyts Craig and Co; 999 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Henzada s—22 cwts horns, R. Kadarbhoy; 767½ cwts hingda, C. Chuturbhooz; 25 cwts mother-o'-pearls shells, 7 cases nutmegs and 20 cwts rumpatree, D Peerbhoy.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ehrenfels s—372 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co; 12,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Clio s—200 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Clio s—10,000 cwts wheat, Ernsthausen and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—3,000 cwts linseed, 1,110 cwts gingellysseed, and 100 bales cotton, Tod Durant and Co; 220 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 9,222 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 266 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, John L Kersten and Co; 700 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubattino s—2,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

R Rubattino s—4,138 cwts castor seed, 2,149 cwts groundnuts, 6,400 cwts wheat, 1,004 cwts rape seed 161 cwts linseed, 125 cwts mowrasseed and 90 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 660 cwts castorseed, A Vinayek Chhatre and Co; 400 cwts horns, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Canton s—250 cwts onion, The Onion Co; 26 bales twist, C Ebram; 25 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co.
Nizam s—10 bales twist, D M Petit Sons and Co; 22 cwts khismis, 23 cwts colombo roots and 37 cwts prunes, M M Essabhoy; 165 cwts cutch bedlum, H Rehimtoolabhoy and Co; 300 bales twist, N J Abraham; 25 cwts jerdalloo, A Joosub; 165 cwts ooplate and 30 cwts kismiss, Quan Lun Esso; 25 bales twist, Hajee Adum Esmall and Co: 31½ cwts raisins, M Dawoodbhoy
Ganges s—3 cwts moyeteeth and 2 cwts horns, L P Chuttoo; 14 chests opium, D N Marker; 23 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 120 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 22 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 26 chests opium, J Nowrojee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Canton s—4 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 25 bales twist and 60 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 150 bales twist, C Ebram; 14½ chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co.
Ganges s—111 bales twist, C Ebram; 99 bales twist, Tata and Co.
Nizam s—12½ cwts jardallu, A Joosub; 10 bales twist, D M Petit Sons and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Nizam s—30 bales twist, Khatow M S and W Co; 20 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co; 8 bales twist, D M Petit Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Nizam s—20 bales twist, Khatow M S and W Co; 25 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 6 bales cotton, William Grossman; 10 bales twist, D M Petit Sons and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Himalaya s—130 bales cotton, B Hurdayal.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not Exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"BURGUNDIES," especially suitable during the rains. *Macon, Beaune, Pommard, Chablis, Chambertin,* imported direct from Nuits, (Cote d' Or) by PHIPSON and Co., Bombay.

PARSEE LADIES' SINGLE EARRINGS set with finest Diamonds, Pearls and Emeralds, varying from Rs. 380 to Rs. 4,000 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay.

NOVELTY! NOVELTY!! Great variety of CLOCKS and TIME-PIECES, in quite a new style. Time-pieces with lit le Dollies jumping, with little Dollies swinging all along the Clock is going, very neatly made and cheapest ever offered to the Bombay public. Prices varying from 25 to 4 rupees. Please have a look in at JAHANGEER C. CAWASJEE, Watch-maker, 97, Meadow Street.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works; Gollkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases I tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders at Dr. H. L. Batliwala's, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Open all year Round the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of lateat designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Apply to Proprietor.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or preceding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERTAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

EVERYBODY WONDER how we are able to sell our things CHEAPER than other firms. The reply is we believe in Small Profits and Quick Returns, No Bills, No Bad Debts.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Room, Fort., Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—ADJOURNED MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m.

WANTED, up-country, RESIDENT GOVERNESS (European) for 3 or 4 children. Requirements English to 7th standard, French, Music, &c. Terms Board, Lodging, Dhoby and Rs. 30. Apply to No. 120, care of this office.

PRIME BREAKFAST BACON and HAM on Cut at PEARSE'S 7. Church Gate Street

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PIANOS TUNED and REPAIRED by thoroughly experienced European Tuners only. Special rates for regular Tunings.—S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay,

PIANOS.—Upright grand, Trichord, Full Compass, rich mellow tone, iron-framed, strong construction and excellent finish. Also a few Piano Organs, worked with a handle. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

KIRKEE.—TO LET, a large and very comfortable BUNGALOW, No. 2, at Kirkee. Rent only Rupees 50 per month. Apply to PROPRIETORS, *Deccan Herald*, Poona.

TO BE LET, IMMEDIATELY.—1st floor, a LARGE HALL most suitable for an Office, also a godown, in Medows Street. Apply D. MACROPOLO or M. RAYCHABA.

LAND and MILL Co., LD.—FOR SALE 3 Warping MACHINES and 28 Sets of Economiser Pipes. Can be seen at the MILL, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!—Orders for Ices or Ice Pudding Moulds executed with care and attention at the shortest notice, from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. every day. MORENAS & Co., Wine and Spirit Merchants.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By Sir W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas eight, postage free.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale, Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

RANSOME'S Celebrated LAWN MOWERS, "The Automaton, "The World," "The New Paris," 10, 12, 14 and 16 inches. In Stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Marine Street, Bombay.

THE new improved Celestinas with Two Rolls of Music and Case complete, Rs. 80. Also extra music on hand. STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 6 per month in advance, postage extra.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS are the best in the World; from Rs. 38 to 125 each.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

ABU HOTEL.

AT MOUNT ABU RAJPUTANA.

A GREAT REDUCTION has been made for the coming slack season, till January next.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

2 cases colored stripe satin.
1 " dress materials.
2 " colored sarries.
1 " lady's cloth.
2 " black callico.
35 bales twist.
48 " grey shirtings.
2 cases white scarves and dhooties.

On account of the concerned—
200 kegs red lead.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Sooltanally Rahimbhoy—
687 1405—1 case parachs serpents.
863 302—1 case packing string.
869 691—1 case thread.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 14th August, 1890.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF MILITARY AND WOOLLEN SOCKS AND STOCKINGS; LEATHER BELTS, WOOLLEN, THREAD, &C.

The sale advertised to be held THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p. m., at Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co.'s sale rooms No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Streets, Fort, on account and at the risk of first purchaser Mr. Vuleebhoy Khanbhoy, Commissariat Contractor, certain commissariat stores purchased on his behalf by his son Mr. Jafferjee Vuleebhoy, the following;—consisting quantity of military and woollen sock and stockings for ladies, gentlemen and childrens (of sizes); khaki cloth, green rap cloth cotton tape, table cloth, leather belts with buckles, woollen thread, &c. &c. to be sold in small convenient lots to suit purchasers has been POSTPONED.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

Bombay, 14th August, 1890.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.,
L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.
AURAL SURGEON.
LATE CLINICAL ASSISTANT
AT THE ROYAL EAR HOSPITAL, AND
HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF WOMEN,
LONDON.
Can be consulted for Diseases of the Ear, Nose, and Throat, and Diseases of Women, from 3 to 5 P.M.
10, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such a Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.

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† UNIVERSAL MIXTURE	0 14 "
† PEKOE	0 13 "
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† In handsome leaden packets of one pound each, and Chests of 5 and 10 lbs. each and upwards.
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Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
To be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
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To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 13.

THE upward movement in Silver met with a check yesterday, London telegrams of last evening reporting a decline of ¼d. in the metal, at 51½d. per oz.; but Rupee Securities had not been affected, Monday's quotations being repeated in each denomination. Consols were unaltered at 96⅛; and Indian Sterling Loan, at 107¼. Braziers' Copper was 10s. higher, at £66 10s. per ton. In Paris, French Rentes remained at 94; Exchange in London was a centime lower, at fcs. 25·34½.

The Wheat Market was firm, and Soft White No. 1 on the spot in Liverpool was ½d. higher, at 7s. 4½d. per cental, ex-quay. Other descriptions of Wheat were unaltered in value; and quotations for Linseed and Rapeseed come unchanged.

Cotton in Liverpool closed firm yesterday; Surats steady; some increase in business having taken place, the total Sales having been 8,000 bales, inclusive of 800 Surats. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. to 3-64d. higher for August to October deliveries; unchanged for November-December; and 1-64d. lower in the most distant position. The day's Imports were 5,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm at previous rates for staple Goods and Yarn.

In New York 12¼ was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands; but Futures for September were 8 points down, at 11·08; and for August they were 7 points lower, at 11·93 cents.

IMPORTS OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARN.—The shipments of *Cotton Goods* and *Twist* to India for July, particulars of which are now to hand through Reuter, show, as far as this Presidency is concerned, an increase in every item compared with the missions both for the previous month and for July last year, the excess in the principal line of *Grey Cottons* being very large in each comparison, say, over 29 million yards as against June's shipments and nearly 32 million yards compared with those in July last year. In *Coloured Cottons* the figures show only a moderate increase both in those of the previous month and for July, 1889; but of *Printed Cottons* nearly 6½ million yards more had been shipped than in June though less than 1¼ million yards more than in the corresponding month last year of *Twist*, the shipments last month were over half a million lbs. more than in June, and over a quarter of a million lbs. greater than in July, 1889. Missions to Calcutta were rather lighter than those for the previous month in *Plain Cottons* and *Twist*, but a million yards heavier in the other items; and they were lighter all round compared with the figures for July 1889 excepting *Plain Cottons* in which a considerable increase is shown by the comparative tables which we give below: Shipments to Madras show a falling-off in every item excepting *Twist*. For the seven months, the shipments to Bombay show a decrease of nearly three million yards in *Plain Cottons*; and of some 8¾ million yards in Coloured Cottons; but an increase of over 9½ million yards in Printed Cottons. In shipments of *Twist* there had been a slight increase.

Bombay.	July 1890.	June 1890.	July 1889.
Plain Cottons ...yds.	51,500,000	22,350,000	19,600,000
Coloured Cottons "	5,350,000	4,150,000	4,000,000
Printed Cottons "	8,950,000	2,500,000	7,800,000
Twist.....lbs.	1,150,000	600,000	850,000
Calcutta.			
Plain Cottons ...yds.	89,300,000	90,750,000	85,700,000
Coloured Cottons "	6,000,000	5,000,000	8,150,000
Printed Cottons "	5,200,000	4,100,000	7,250,000
Twist.....lbs.	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,400,000
Madras.			
Plain Cottons...yds.	6,400,000	7,800,000	6,750,000
Printed Cottons "	900,000	1,900,000	1,800,000
Coloured Cottons "	850,000	2,000,000	1,600,000
Twist.....lbs.	1,150,000	1,150,000	800,000

Bombay only. for 7 months 1890.	for 7 months 1889.
Plain Cottons ..yds. 2,86,900,000	2,89,809,000
Printed Cottons " 37,700,000	28,374,000
Colored Cottons " 54,600,000	63,371,000
Twist.....lbs. 8,100,000	8,020,000

COTTON.—There was a rather active demand from local spinners in our market for this staple to-day, and a considerable business was done, the [illegible] was established, the feeling, however, having been steady. The principal lots which changed hands were Akola, at Rs. 168-72; Nugger at Rs. 180; Barsee, at Rs. 189-99; Damergaum Ginned, at Rs. 191; and Dhulia, at Rs. 163; together with smaller parcels of Bhownugger, at Rs. 179; Oojein, at Rs. 150; Julgaum, at Rs. 173; Dharwar, at Rs. 179; Cutchi, at Rs. 170; and Western, at Rs. 182 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—These markets have been closed to-day owing to a native (Hindu) holiday.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,408	bales.
Wheat	11,798	cwt.
Poppy Seed	811	"
Ground Nuts	844	"
Castor Seed	502	"

FREIGHTS remain dull, and cargo is very scarce. The "R. Rubattino" (s) filled up for Marseilles with Wheat and Seeds at Rs. 7½ per ton, old scale; and business has been done for "Hall" line steamer to Liverpool, at 13s. per ton for Wheat and Seeds, and 16s. 3d. for Cotton.

EXCHANGE has been quiet all day at the decline established in the morning in presence of the lower quotation for Silver, and Telegraphic has been done at 1s. 7⅞d. for December transfer. Scarcely any business has transpired, however, and rates are rather uncertain both for ready and forward delivery. At closing, the former were quoted at:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 7 11-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7 5-8d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7 27-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 8 1-32d. to 1-16d.	"
Francs do.	2·11¼ to 212	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been rather firmer to-day, and the cash price of Fours advanced to 101⅛, while for the next two accounts 101½ and 101 3-16 were quoted, respectively; but the feeling at the end was weak again, and 101 9-16 was again named for Money. 103 is now the nominal quotation for 4½ per cents.

SHARES have been quieter, and few further changes have taken place in the value of Cotton Mill shares; but we note an advance of Rs. 30 per share in Star of India; and of Rs. 5 each in Bombay Cotton Manufacturing, Central India, Empress and Manockji Petit, at our quotations, Framjee Petit are Rs. 10 lower. Apollo Press shares are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 220. Prince of Wales Fire are Rs. 50 higher at Rs. 1,450 per share.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, AUG. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm; Surats steady.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

Good Dhollera	4¾d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7½d.
8¼ " "	6s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	10d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 7½d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account.	96⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	94
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83½
4½ per cent. "	84 7-16
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	51½d. per oz.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 12.

10 p.m.	78·9

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13.

6 a.m.	78·3
10 a.m.	80·4
2 p.m.	81·4
4 p.m.	80·4

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.	
Previously registered	63	38	64	52	67	33	52	49
August 13, Wednesday ...	0	6	0	10	0	14		
Total...	63	38	64	58	67	43	52	63
Total of corresponding date last year	60	24	61	23	65	52	55	23
Do. in 1888	50	75	47	24	48	45	47	77

Rainfall at Byculla, Fort, and the Esplanade registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SMITH—August 9, at Bombay, the wife of W. Trevor Smith, of a son (still-born.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—August 5, at Naini Tal, the wife of J S Campbell, C S, of a son.
GI' ES—August 5, at Shillong, Ella, the wife of Surgeon G M Giles, I M S, of a daughter.
LLOYD—August 7, at Rai Bareily (Oudh), the wife of E T Lloyd, C S, of a son.
MORRI—August 8, at "Bothwell Castle," Bangalore, the wife of A W Morris, of Yercaud, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CLOY—August 7, at Dilkhoosha, Maud Lillian, the dearly loved infant daughter of Robert and Mary Cloy, Military Works Department, aged 7 months.
MELLOR—August 9, at Saint Thomas' Mount, Madras, Thomas Mellor, Retired Conductor, late Ordnance Department, age 71 years and 3 months.
MUIRHEAD—At Pattiakhola Ghat, by accidental drowning, A L Muirhead, Assistant, Lukicherra Tea Estate, South Sylhet Tea Company.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1890.

THE Parliamentary papers in connection with Cashmere have been reprinted by the Indian Political Agency in the shape of an appendix to a letter which the Secretary of that Agency, Mr. W. Digby, has addressed to Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth, remonstrating with that gentleman for having voted against Mr. Bradlaugh's motion in the Maharajah's favour. The member to whom the letter is addressed has not yet, so far as we know, either apologised for or justified his vote. But if he reads the papers as carefully as he reads the letter, he will see that there is small reason to change his opinion upon the question. The papers bring out more clearly than even Sir John Gorst's speech had done the existence in Cashmere of long-standing and deep-seated misgovernment. In 1884 Lord Ripon's Government informed the Secretary of State that the administration of Cashmere was so thoroughly disorganised as to threaten a complete break-down. But that was six years ago, and it is an essential feature in the case that has been put forward in the present Maharajah's interest that he should not be made to suffer for the wrong-doing of his predecessor. Let us take the case then on the Maharajah's own ground, and see what has been the disposition of the Government of India towards him personally. He is first presented to us as the heir-apparent to the Cashmere *gadi* at the time when his father was suffering from a mortal disease. The heir-apparent was at that time reported to be unfitted in character and habits to govern the State, and allegations against his sanity were freely made. It should be added that he was on bad terms with his father who was disposed to set him aside by his will and to name his youngest son as his successor. Now it is evident that if the Government of India had been ill-disposed towards Pertab Singh, they had only to let events take their course in order to prevent him becoming Maharajah of Cashmere. One of two things would have happened but for the distinct interposition in his favour which was made by Government. Either Amar Singh, his brother, would have been chosen to succeed him by the old Maharajah, or the country would have been divided amongst the three brothers. Let us see, however, what the Government did in regard to a [illegible] treated treacherously and cruelly. With the whole catalogue of Pertab Singh's offences before them, they determined that even these should not of themselves deprive him of his birthright. "We do not consider," Government wrote in April, 1884, "that we can take cognizance of the vices attributed to Pertab Singh, unless they have reduced him to a condition of actual incapacity." They pronounced with equal emphasis against any scheme of partition of the Cashmere State, and they resolved not to recognise any arrangement that the Maharajah Ranbir Singh might make for a departure from the order of primogeniture. It will be seen therefore, that Pertab Singh owes it in a very large degree to the Government whom he now deems to be his oppressors that he ascended the *gadi* at all. The instructions that were conveyed to the British Agent in view of the impending death of the late Maharajah were directed to ensuring by every possible means the peaceful succession of Pertab Singh. "The recognition and installation of the new Chief, it was directed, should be as prompt and formal as possible, and nothing should be omitted that can have the effect of assuring his Highness of the good-will of the British Government." It is clear, then, that from the beginning the Government of India have been the Maharajah's staunchest friends.

The Government of India, nevertheless, gave him their friendship, as they were bound to do, upon specific conditions. In the later years of Ranbir Singh's reign they were content with preserving so far as they could the administration of the State from any material change for the worst. The old Chief was approaching his end, and the Government felt that any substantial reform would probably involve a very unpalatable degree of interference with his proceedings. But no such indulgence, it was plainly intimated, would be shown to his successor. The British Agent was told beforehand that he would have to give his Highness and the members of his Durbar clearly to understand that the Viceroy regarded the existing condition of affairs in Cashmere as most unsatisfactory, and he was instructed to warn his Highness and those about him that substantial reforms must be introduced without delay. The very most has been made of a chance passage in one of Lord Dufferin's letters, which recognises that certain improvements had been effected in the State. So much is made of these words by the Maharajah's apologists that we shall be in danger of being charged with unfairness if we do not quote them once more. "Considerable progress," Lord Dufferin wrote, "has been made in the direction of reform; useful work has been done with regard to the Revenue Administration and in the reorganization of the Public Works and Medical Departments." But the weight of this testimony is considerably reduced by the fact that it was borne in connection with a censure that the Viceroy passed upon the Maharajah for having dismissed Dewan Lachmandas, under whom these endeavours towards better things had been made. We have shown that even before he ascended the *gadi* the Government of India were so far well disposed towards Pertab Singh that they went out of their way to ensure his succession. It is now alleged against the Government who six years ago were thus friendly towards him, that they desired to filch his territory from him, and that their new-born zeal for reform in Cashmere is a cloak upon dishonest annexationist designs. The clue to the whole plot is pointed out to us in certain expressions that occur in a letter addressed by Lord Ripon to the Secretary of State in 1884. The underlying reason for what are described as "the cruel, unjust, and wholly unjudicial and arbitrary proceedings taken against the Maharajah," is to be found, we are told, in a passage in Lord Ripon's reference to "the increasing importance to the Government of India of watching events beyond the North-Western frontier of Cashmere." It was the consciousness of this importance which led the Government of India to determine that with the accession of the new Maharajah the British Resident in Cashmere should no longer be an "officer on special duty," but a Resident with the powers and status of the Resident at Hyderabad or at Indore. "Any disturbances which continued misgovernment might create in Cashmere would be acutely felt on the frontiers of Afghanistan. The connection between Cashmere and its dependent chiefships would in all probability be severed and grave political complications might easily ensue. We have, therefore, to consider the necessity for providing for efficient political supervision, not merely in the interests of the people of Cashmere, but also in the interests of the people of India." If this was the first mesh in the net of conspiracy that was woven around the Maharajah, let it be noted that the same despatch in which Lord Ripon recorded the necessity of providing efficient political supervision in Cashmere was the despatch in which the same conspirator showed cause against allowing Pertab Singh to be deprived of his right of succession. If the Government of India were conspiring against the heir to the throne on that occasion, they certainly went to work in a marvellous way. Yet there has been conspiracy, and the proof of it is furnished in the long extract from the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* which is given in the volume before us. The concocted version of Sir Henry Durand's note on the occupation of Gilgit, which found its way into that paper, was aimed at proving that the Foreign Office had intended to practise deliberate and shameful deceit upon the Cashmere Durbar. Yet it is the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, with its "sheer and impudent fabrication," as Lord Lansdowne called it, which has been brought in evidence with the view of establishing what is practically a charge of conspiracy against the Government of India! The passion for this sort of thing seems to grow upon those who resort to it. Colonel Parry Nisbet is roundly charged with plotting with the Maharajah's enemies against the Maharaja. There is one passage in the letter before us which can scarcely be interpreted otherwise than as a charge against the British Resident of being implicated in the preparation of the forged letters, of which so much has been heard in connection with this case.

To charges of this kind brought against the Government of India and those who are serving it, it becomes necessary now and again to offer the simple reply that, after all, the men accused are English gentlemen, and that fairness is due to them no less than to a deposed Maharajah. If this conspiracy theory, which has run through the discussion of the Maharajah's case in and out of Parliament, is to be accepted for a moment, it must be applied to the whole set of facts, beginning with the preparations made by the Government of India in 1884 in anticipation of the late Maharajah's death. Three Viceroys and at least three Secretaries of State are *participes criminis*, and Lord Ripon and Lord Kimberley have as much to answer for as those who have come after them, and have consummated what, according to the hypothesis, must be set down as base and cruel designs. When it is understood that there is no other alternative to the conspiracy theory than the conclusion that the Government have acted disinterestedly and honestly in this matter, it will be recognised that the Maharajah's champions have done him an exceedingly doubtful service in making so passionate a presentation of his case. No one can read these papers without recognising that the Government of India have been patient with the Maharajah and reluctant to deal severely with him. The introduction of foreign elements into the administration was avoided as much as possible. This was the policy of the Government at the beginning of the Maharajah's reign, and they have adhered to it throughout. In the instructions to the Resident which were issued immediately after the retirement of the Maharajah, it was pointed out that the want of good native officials made it necessary to import some trained men from the outside, but the number so imported should be kept as low as possible, and the object to be kept in view should be to form with their help a class of Cashmiri officials who would be capable hereafter of administering the State themselves. This does not look like an attempt—even a treacherous and surreptitious attempt—to annex Cashmere, yet the annexation theory has been resolutely championed in the House of Commons, and some apologists for the Maharajah have oddly enough described the deliverance of his ryots from his misrule as a piece of "land-grabbing!"

A CORRESPONDENT who was in the House of Commons on the 22nd of July when Colonel Kenyon Slaney addressed the House as a Guardsman gives us some interesting details on the subject. Colonel Kenyon Slaney with suppressed fury made an impassioned address in vindication of the officers of the Guards, who had been accused by Mr. Hanbury, a Conservative Member, of being negligent in their duties, out of touch with their men, and so supercilious that they do not even return the salutes of the private soldiers—conduct unbecoming them as soldiers and as gentlemen. Colonel Kenyon Slaney indignantly denied these charges. Our correspondent says that this appeal to the House was most effective for its immediate purpose. The sympathy of the whole House was with the perturbed and indignant Guardsman. But the ultimate impression was that Mr. Hanbury, who, not being then in the House, availed himself of a subsequent opportunity to reiterate his charge, had hit a serious blot. Our correspondent writes that Colonel Maitland, who has been deprived of the command of the 2nd Battalion, though perhaps wanting in tact, is a good officer, and deserving of much sympathy. It was his misfortune to succeed a commanding officer who was easy-going to a degree, and who, being possessed of ample private means, was in a position to make himself personally very popular all round. Colonel Maitland is one of the best drills in the Army, and with him efficiency and devotion to duty are the first, the second, and the third essentials for officers and for soldiers alike. He had no private means, and could not maintain the heavy expenditure to which the regiment was accustomed. The officers—none of whom slept in barracks, there being no quarters there for them—only saw their men on parade, and left the working of the regiment to the non-commissioned officers, who, under the modern short service system, are no longer the same stamp of men as those who formerly occupied the same position. It is undoubtedly true, as the Commander-in-Chief stated, that the non-commissioned officers were aware of the serious discontent occasioned by severe drill, accompanied by an exacting system of mounting guard during the London season, but seeing little of their officers, they were loth to communicate a fact so disagreeable, and let events take their course. The lesson will not be thrown away upon either the Horse Guards or the War Office.

WE publish elsewhere a prospectus which has been issued by the Industrial Association of Western India. The lines on which it proposes to proceed have been already indicated in these columns, and it is necessary now to say little more than that the Association deserves all the help that can be given it in the shape of wise counsel and sympathy and practical support. Perhaps the best service that has yet been rendered to it has been the admirable address which Mr. Mahadeo G. Ranade delivered to the members some months ago, in which he scattered a good many current delusions concerning the causes of the depression of Indian industries, and put on record some wholesome warnings against looking for remedies in the wrong direction. The Association needs to enlarge its borders, and to enlist co-operation from a wider area than has yet been covered by its propaganda. The list of promoters, though representative so far as it goes, is still too exclusively representative of the Dekhan, and it may be hoped that the distribution of the prospectus of the Association will awaken interest in the project in other parts of the Presidency. We observe that only one European name—that of Captain Beauclerk—appears in the list of promoters. The remainder, with one exception, are Dekhani Brahmins—able men for the most part, but not many of them practically acquainted with economic and industrial questions. Doubtless the advantage of giving a more cosmopolitan aspect to the movement will occur to those who have put themselves at the head of it.

LORD HARRIS had an opportunity at the meeting of the Poona Philharmonic Society, the other day of paying a pleasant but empty compliment to Indian music; and his hearers must have thought none the worse of him for not passing the opportunity by, and telling the plain truth of the matter. "You no more wish me to say that I appreciate native music than I wish you to say that you appreciate English music" was the substance of what the Governor said, and Indian music is a subject upon which Europeans and Natives have so fully made up their minds to differ that plain-speaking like this will be appreciated. Our native friends who love music, and may feel disappointed at Lord Harris not having found in their harmonies a resemblance to the rustling of angels' wings, have in any case less to complain of just now than the believers in the music of the bagpipes. That is a dreadful story that comes from Australia, of the Governor of Victoria having been interrupted in a speech in which he congratulated the Colony upon the disappearance of the rabbit plague from a particular district by an ejaculatory explanation that the playing of the bagpipes by a perfervid Scot in the neighbourhood had cleared them out. Scotland, after this, scarcely stands where she did; but we suppose the Poona Gayan Samaj will learn from the incident that in an hour of agricultural emergency it may be useful.

FROM a statement laid on the table at a meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon, it appeared that the rainfall for the week ending 10th August in the Vehar Lake was 8 inches 13 cents, as against 4 inches 33 cents in the corresponding week last year. The rainfall up to date for the year was 78 inches 41 cents as against 68 inches 28 cents last year. At the commencement of the week the height of water in the lake was 25 feet 30 cents, and at the end of the week 28 feet 55 cents. At the same date a year ago, it was 24 feet 55 cents at the beginning of the week, and 25 feet 25 cents at the end of the week. The rainfall for the week on the Tulsi Lake was 9 inches 45 cents, and at the same date last year 4 inches 90 cents. The rainfall in the lake to date was 92 inches 18 cents, or 15 inches 60 cents more than last year. At the commencement of the week the height of water on the lake was 57 feet 44 cents, or 40 cents more than at the same date last year. At the end of the week it was 57 feet 24 cents, exactly the same as last year. The statement also showed that the rainfall on the Pawai Reservoir for the week was 7 inches 65 cents, the total for the year being 85 inches 36 cents. At the commencement of the week the height of water was 20 feet, and at the end it had risen 35 cents further.

IT will come as a surprise to many, says the *Statesman*, to learn that his Highness the Nizam's Government is in communication with the recently appointed Agents for the Hyderabad State, with a view of introducing the guillotine into that State. The Hyderabad Government is undecided, it seems, as to whether their criminals shall henceforth be decapitated by the French instrument or by an imitation of it made in England; and this again turns upon a question of price, as the former is reported to cost Rs. 2,500 cash, while the price of the latter is only Rs. 1,700. There are in all seventeen districts in the Hyderabad State, and the proposal is that each district shall be equipped with a guillotine. Thus the estimated expenditure for this little freak—for we can scarcely suppose that it is seriously contemplated to use these instruments of death, even after they have been purchased—is Rs. 42,500 for the French, and Rs. 28,900 for the English implement. It is possible that neither the Resident nor the Minister is aware of these negotiations, and in that case we trust that the publicity which we now give to the intended innovation, which must be as repugnant to the feelings of his Highness the Nizam as to those of his Mahomedan subjects, will induce the proper authorities to call for papers and to veto the proposed wasteful expenditure of nearly half-a-lakh of rupees.

A COMMITTEE, comprising gentlemen of the legal profession in Madras, is, according to a local correspondent, memorialising the Government of India regarding section 34 of the Native Converts Marriage Dissolution Act of 1866, in view to exempting Roman Catholics from its operations. The memorial is the outcome of a case wherein Fr. Millard was convicted by the Cuddalore Court (the conviction was confirmed on appeal by the High Court) of abetting bigamy by marrying to a Native Christian while the Hindu husband was still alive, a woman converted from Hinduism to Christianity. The Committee's researches have resulted in the discovery of correspondence between the Government of India and Dr. Hartman, Bishop of Patna, in 1866, when the Act came into force.

MESSRS. THACKER

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

MASSACRE OF SPANIARDS IN THE CAROLINES.

MADRID, Aug. 13.

Telegraphic advices received here report the massacre of twenty-eight Spanish soldiers by natives in the Caroline Islands.

SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

An extraordinarily lively scene occurred in the House of Commons last night.

Whilst the Estimates were under discussion in Committee, Dr. Tanner declared the Home Secretary, the Rt. Hon. H. Matthews, to be the "meanest, basest skunk who had ever held office."

The Chairman called Dr. Tanner to order, whereupon the hon. member withdrew the expression, and apologised for using it.

FATAL EXPLOSION ON A RUSSIAN WAR-SHIP.

ODESSA, Aug. 12.

A boiler exploded on the new Russian line-of-battle ship, Sinope, whilst undergoing her trials here to-day.

Prince Chilkoff and twelve of the sailors on board were killed.

[The Sinope is a battle-ship of 10,800 tons burthen, built specially for service in the Black Sea. She was calculated to steam fifteen and a half knots an hour. The armour of the Sinope has a thickness of from sixteen to eighteen inches above the belt, and twelve inches in the casemates. She has two twelve-inch fifty-ton guns, the range of which is supposed to be thirteen miles.]

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

CRICKET: ALL ENGLAND *VS.* THE AUSTRALIANS.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

In the return cricket match of All England *vs.* the Australians the latter were beaten by two wickets.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, Aug. 12.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Siam, with the outward English mail of the 1st inst., left here to-day at 4 p.m., for Bombay.

The s.s. Carthage, for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

POONA *VS.* KIRKEE AND GUNESHKHIND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 13.

The return match Poona *vs.* Kirkee and Guneshkhind was played on the Guneshkhind ground to-day, and resulted in an ea sy win for the latter by 142 runs in the first innings. Poona, winning the toss, elected to bat, and were all dismissed for 76 runs, to which Dr. Croly contributed 27 in good s tyle; Gordon, 14, was the only other to get into double figures. Lord Harris' analysis of six wickets for 21 runs, was remarkable, and Dr. Martin kept the wicket well, giving only one bye. Kirkee and Guneshkhind scored 218 in their first venture; Captain Cox 73, not out, and Captain Jervis 74, being the chief contributors. Poona's bowling was poor.

THE RAWAL PINDI DIVISION COMMAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 13.

News has reached Simla to-day officially announcing Sir Thomas Baker's appointment to the Quartermaster-Generalship in England. Major-General Lord Frankfort de Montmorency, commanding now at Allahabad, will succeed Sir Thomas Baker in the Rawal Pindi Division Command.

SAD DEATH OF A MADRAS JOURNALIST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 13.

Mr. George Edward Watson, formerly a reporter on the staff of the *Bombay Gazette*, last month joined the staff of the *Madras Mail* as chief reporter. He was living here with his wife and child, and was apparently comfortable, but during this week he suffered greatly from headache and restlessness. Yesterday he shot himself dead with a revolver. A verdict "of suicide, whilst suffering from temporary insanity," was recorded.

A FLOTILLA STEAMER STRANDED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 13.

As the Irrawaddy Flotilla steamer Pathern was coming through a defile on the Chindwin river, her steering gear broke, and the vessel became unmanageable. She soon struck on a rock, and now lies in an almost upright position, half her hull being under water. The Company's steamer Rescue has proceeded to the scene of the accident.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PENANG, Aug. 30.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Thibet left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, Aug. 12.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Medusa, from Bombay, arrived this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Aug. 13.

O. L. steamer Ormuz, from Australia, arrived.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

The P. and O. steamer Siam, with the London mails of August 1, from Brindisi, left Aden at 4 p.m. on Tuesday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay on Sunday night. The Siam, which sails in conjunction with the s. s. Carthage, brings the following passengers:—

From London: Major Glancy, Mr. E. M. George, Mrs. George, Capt. Stopford, Mr. Shuttleworth, Surg. H. Brabazon, Mr. W. Reid, Capt. Pollock, Mrs. M. B. Cousens and three children, and Mr. J. H. Lowe.

From Venice: Mr. T. Anderson.

From Brindisi: Mrs. W. Reid, Mr. R. P. Clostown, Mr. J. B. B. Hallen, Mr. R. A. Willis, Mr. Comerford, Mr. W. Pockett, Mr. J. Twigg, Mr. H. Couchman, Rev. E. Mortimer, Mr. Fenner, Mr. W. Nathan, Mr. Crowder, Mr. R. P. Clogstoun, Mr. F. D. Couchman, and Mr. H. M. Jessel.

From Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Fowler.

Prince Bismarck accuses sundry German papers of sycophancy and cowardice. One of the journals referred to asserts that while in office, the Prince imprisoned 3,000 editors "for speaking the truth about him."

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, July 23.

The daily papers have at length made the important discovery that the Bermudas, whither the Second Battalion of the Grenadier Guards was duly shipped off from Victoria Station, early on Tuesday morning, are 2,000 miles away from Liverpool, but only 580 from Cape Hatteras, North Carolina, U.S.A. Indeed, down South, I have frequently seen what may be called facetiously "political maps," in which the Bermudas are included in the United States; and I have often been complacently told that Uncle Sam "means to have" Bermuda should he and John Bull ever come to fisticuffs. Meanwhile, we have so fortified the islands as to make them an insular Gibraltar; and the Americans are content to patronise Bermuda as a winter health resort. The climate is softer than that of Havana; the place is well sanitated, and there are few fears of "Yellow Jack."

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I wish that to some philanthropic lady there had occurred on Monday night the happy thought of sending to the Wellington Barracks a few copies of Andrew Marvell's poems. At least, the despondent Tommy Atkins might have consoled himself on the railway journey or on board the troopship by reading the exquisite lyric, "Where the remote Bermudas ride In ocean's bosom un-espied,"

> He makes figs our mouths to meet,
> And throws the melons at our feet;
> But apples plants of such a price
> No tree could ever bear them twice.

Think of that, Private Thomas Atkins! Oranges, figs, melons, pomegranates, shaddocks, pine-apples, bananas! Why, Bermuda—from the Andrew Marvell point of view—must be an earthly paradise!

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Mem.: In John Wilson Croker's notes of conversations with the Great Duke of Wellington ("The Croker Papers"), there is a curious expression of opinion respecting the Brigade of Guards. Said the Hero of Waterloo, "The Guards (meaning the officers) were the most troublesome people in the army when there was nothing to be done, and he had constant occasion to be vexed with them when in quarters and in the intervals of active operations; but when those recommenced, the Guards were the best soldiers in the army. None of them ever misbehaved when there was any duty to be done. *White's window would not permit it.*" Mr. Croker adds that the window of White's Club was "at this time (1825) the fashionable tribunal of the dandies."

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One has heard of the Courts of the Star Chamber and of High Commission; and at old Bartlemy Fair there used to be a court of "Pie Powder" *(pied poudré)*; still, the Court of White's Window sounds strangely. Whatever were its functions, they would seem to have been abrogated by the Guards Club, which was founded in 1813, and moved from St. James's Street to Pall Mall in 1850.

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There has been a somewhat futile discussion in the *St. James's Gazette* as to whether the naval engagement in which, in October, 1827, Admiral Codrington, with the assistance of the French and Russian squadrons, beat the Turkish and Egyptian fleets, should be called Navarino or Navarin. I am for Navarino, first, because the castle which the Greeks call Neokastron, was built by the Venetians at the end of the fourteenth century, and was christened by them Navarino, which is an Italianisation of the Byzantine "Abarinos," or "Neo Abarinos;" and, next, because the British admiral dated his despatch from "on board H. M. S. Asia, Bay of Navarino." But let that pass. The French always call the battle, Navarin; and that fact affords me the opportunity of relating a little anecdote which may be interesting to my gastronomic readers.

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There is a very succulent French dish which the sublime Jules Gouffé disdains to enumerate as too *bourgeois*, but which is appreciatively recognised by Urbain Dubois in his "Cosmopolitan Cookery," called *Navarin aux pommes*, the principal ingredients in which are mutton, potatoes, and onions. This *navarin* used to be found in perfection at a restaurant in the Place de la Bourse, Paris, where you dined in a kind of winter garden with a glass roof and a gravel floor. The culinary tradition was to the effect that the dish got its name in this wise. On the day before the battle, the French admiral dined on board Codrington's flag-ship, and the bill of fare comprised a *splendid Irish stew*. The Frenchman was delighted with the dish; obtained the recipe for it from the admiral's steward, and gave it to his own *chef*, who, when he brought the *plat* to La Belle France, triumphantly dubbed it *Navarin aux pommes*.

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It is not at all unlikely that the Russian as well as the French commander may have met at Admiral Codrington's dinner-table; since I remember that at the old Hôtel d'Angleterre, in the Izaak's Ploschad, St. Petersburg, the standing dish on a certain day in every week was an Irish stew. Once a week a live sheep (its wishes in the matter were obviously not consulted) used to come up by railway from Finland, and was duly slaughtered for the stew, for which there was a tremendous demand, not only in the British colony, but among the officers of the Imperial Guard. It was a sight to see two sturdy *moujiks* in red shirts, striped galligaskins, and high boots, staggering into the *salle à manger*, bearing between them a mighty iron cauldron of Irish stew, which had to be replenished time and again before the Muscovite voracity was appeased.

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In two hemispheres—in the States, in Paris and London, in Rome, and Athens and Constantinople—the deepest sorrow will be felt for the untimely death of Eugene Schuyler, United States Consul-General for Egypt. A member of an ancient New York family, the late Mr. Schuyler was not only a linguist and a scholar of widely extended culture; not only a capable journalist and a laborious and thoughtful historian: he was a born diplomatist, and would have filled the most important European missions with credit to his country and himself. As it is, he had been U. S. Minister at Athens, and (I think) at Belgrade; but diplomacy is a sorry career in the great Republic, and the Hoosier schoolmaster, the pork-packer, or the dry-goods store-keeper of to-day may be the minister plenipotentiary of to-morrow. At the same time it must be granted that the Americans do give their journalists and men of letters a chance of distinguishing themselves in diplomacy now and then. Their first ambassador was a journalist and philosopher, Benjamin Franklin. Their next a professor of *belles lettres*, Albert Gallatin.

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The names of Washington Irving, Bancroft, Motely, Bayard, Taylor, Robert Dale, Owen, Hawthorne, and many other distinguished American authors, who have been sent as ambassadors or as consuls-general to Europe, will suffice to show that among Americans there does not exist that insolent prejudice which in England bars the gates of public employment against "fellows who write." Unfortunately a diplomatic appointment from Washington comes to an end with the term of office of the President who has granted the post; and the diplomatist will probably be superseded by some gentleman who knows nothing of diplomacy. Such was often the case with Eugene Schuyler. He was as often out of as in office.

***

There was an action tried the other day before Mr. Justice Lawrence, in which the proprietors of a certain "Christmas Annual" sued the proprietor of another periodical for libel. With the merits of the case I have nothing to do. It only presents incidental interest to me in the statement that the plaintiffs were employed to publish 375,000 copies of the "Annual" in question. "How is that for" high, messieurs the publishers of Christmas annuals? I think I shall begin to prepare an annual for myself against next Christmas. July seems to be about the time when those interesting magazines and the Christmas numbers of the illustrated papers are put in hand.

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The zeal o' the Land Busies and Justice Overdos of modern Puritanism of the "Vigilance" type, who see only the most heinous turpitude in pink tights, and the most shocking sinfulness in short skirts, will groan an additional groan, and heave an additional sigh, over the tidings that a Parisian ma nager is coming over to London in order to enrol English recruits for his *corps de ballet*. The thing has been done before; only, my good young ladies of the Coryphée persuasion, I should affectionately counsel you to keep your weather-eyes very wide open, and to take care to have your contracts drawn up by agents of the highest standing and the most undoubted probity. All Continental managers are, like Brutus, honourable men; still, I have known English "pets of the ballet" brought to very sore straits indeed in foreign capitals.

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Stanley, I hear, has indefinitely postponed all his lecturing engagements in England; but he will give a course of fifty lectures in the States, beginning at the end of October next. If he keeps his health he will do well to make a lecturing trip to Australia, where he would be welcomed as though he were another Captain Cook. And so he is. The journey to the Antipodes has become almost ridiculously easy, either by way of the States and 'Frisco, or of the Suez Canal and the Red Sea. I remember in 1885 the arrival at Menzies Hall, Melbourne, of Mrs. Garrett Anderson, who had come out on a well-earned holiday, just drove about the city for a few days, and then went home again; thus beating the record of another eminent physician, Sir Henry Holland, who never, I believe, got farther than Crim Tartary during a vacation.

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Truth is quite right in saying that nothing is *certain* as to the parentage of the late Sir Richard Wallace, patron of art, philanthropist, and *Grand Seigneur comme il n'y en avait peu*, and who, in the lifetime of his kinsman, the Marquis of Hertford, used to be known in Parisian society as "Monsieur Richard." Was it the marquis in question or his sire who was the nobleman whom Thackeray consigned to not very enviable fame as the Marquis of Steyne, and Lord Beaconsfield as the Marquis of Monmouth—John Wilson Croker being Thackeray's Mr. Wenham and Disraeli's Mr. Rigby. Strange that the author of "Vanity Fair" and the auther of "Coningsby" should both have taken the "Wicked Marquis" and his satellite as types of character; and stranger still that Thackeray and Disraeli, liking their heroes little, certainly liked each other less.

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Another new club; and it is one, I should say, that will be at once eagerly accepted in Clubland, and be found to supply a great social want. This is the "Amphitryon," which is to afford to its members the advantages of a first-rate restaurant, with the privilege of inviting ladies as guests. Suitable premises have been secured at 41, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, and the *cuisine* and wines will be under the imperial sway of M. Emile Aoust, who was for ten years *maître d'hôtel* at Bignon's. Under such auspices the "Amphitryon" should become, not only the London Bignon, but the London Delmonico.

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The committee of the "Amphitryon" is a very strong one. I note in the list the names of the Duke of Abercorn; Lords Dudley, De Grey, Durham, Chesterfield, and Ashburton Prince Louis Esterhazy, the Marquis de Breteuil, Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, and Colonel the Hon. Oliver Montagu. The Amphitryon, I take it, may prove a brilliant success without interfering in the slightest degree with the prosperity of such high-class restaurants as the Savoy, the Bristol, the Continental, the Berkeley, Verrey's, and the Café Royal; but it will be by clubmen that the new club-restaurant should be most fully appreciated. Not all of us can afford to belong to half a dozen clubs; and if we have, say, the Megatherium, with only the alternative of the Junior Swashbucklers we are apt to grow tired of dining night after night with sets of the same people, who bore us when we do know them, and scowl at us if they don't. Besides, the Amphitryon will relieve married men from one standing and often unjust reproach. When Edwin ventures to remark to his spouse that he intends to dine at the club, Angelina will no longer toss her head with a gesture of indignant incredulity. Edwin will add, "We will both dine at the club, my love." And there they will dine; and Angelina, remembering her privileges under the Married Women's Property Act, will insist on paying her share of the bill.

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Jacobite journalism—which can do nobody any harm, and may be effective of some indirect good in reviving the taste for reading Sir Walter Scott's novels and Aytoun's "Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers"—seems to be looking up just now. There would appear to be a paper of White Rose proclivities called *The Royalist*, in which the proposal has been made that the brains of King James II. should be brought to England and interred in Westminster Abbey. Why not? James had not much to boast of in the way of brains, and his cerebral furnishings may have considerably diminished in volume since his death, nearly a hundred and ninety years ago; but the urn containing so much of the Royal brains as Time has left, is extant in some church, I think, in Paris. The Dean and Chapter of Westminster would scarcely, I should say, deny admission of the interesting relic into the fane where James with his Queen Mary of Modena was crowned.

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The London cabmen have held a meeting to discuss their grievances at Exeter Hall, under the able presidency of Mr. John Aird, M.P. The metropolitan Jehus object to "privileged" cabs at the railway termini; they protest against licences being granted to youths under the age of twenty-one; they demand that there shall be only one punishment for one offence; and the meeting carried a resolution to the effect that files of cabs should be allowed to form outside places of public amusement. On some of the points raised I am wholly in favour of the cabmen. Boy-drivers—inexperienced, reckless, and insolent as they often are—can only be regarded as a most dangerous nuisance; there is a considerable amount of injustice also in the privileged cabs system at the railways, nor are the railway omnibus institutions wholly fair to the general body of cabbies.

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Touching the formation of files of hansoms and four-wheelers outside places of public amusement, such a concession would, I apprehend, be a distinct boon, were all, or even a reasonable number, of our theatres situated on the Victoria Embankment, in Victoria Street, or in Whitehall. Unfortuately, they are nearly all wedged up against each other in the Strand and in the immediate neighbourhood of Drury Lane and Covent Garden; the last two centres being accessible only by inconveniently narrow thoroughfares. As for the Strand, it is overcrowded at all hours; and at night is a veritable Pandemonium. But, in the course of a few years, when the lease of the National Theatre expires, and Augustus Druriolanus moves his Lares and Penates to some new and sumptuous temple of the drama, the area of Covent Garden market will be vastly increased, and it is to be hoped that the Duke of Bedford's architect—if his Grace does not sell his land to the County Council—will make ample provision somewhere in the vicinity f.r a "cab field" as roomy as that in the Place de la Monnaie at Brussels or against the Opera House.

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How wretchedly little Americans—who are always deriding us for our assumed ignorance of their national manners—know about social life in England, is shown by an article in the recent number of an American magazine, largely circulated, by the way, in England, and in which it is alleged that the majority of English ladies are confirmed whisky-drinkers. But I will tell the Transatlantic calumniator what English ladies are *not*. They are not hypocrites. If they have been ordered by their medical attendants to take a little champagne or port, or to dash their seltzer or their Apollinaris with a spoonful of brandy or whiskey for their health's sake, they are not ashamed to do so in public; nor, if they are in full health, do they hesitate to drink a glass of pale ale or bottled stout; but they are not in the habit of retiring to their bedrooms to tipsify themselves with so-called "stomach bitters," into the composition of which rum largely enters. Enter an American drug-store, and you will light upon some notable curiosities in the way of disguised alcohol.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

Sirdar Abdul Huq, the *Deccan Times* says, was admitted to interviews with the Resident, at Secunderabad, on Wednesday and Sunday last.

MILITARY NOTES.

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.)

The 17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, Lucknow, now under orders for Home, have been allowed to volunteer for further service in India. Men who have extended their service will remain in India to complete their extended term; these may select their regiments out of the following:—

2nd and 3rd Dragoon Guards.
5th and 16th Lancers.
7th, 18th, and 21st Hussars.

All oth ers who have not entered the last year of their army service may volunteer for further service in India to any of the above-named corps, provided those for the Hussars are of the height prescribed for light cavalry. Staff sergeants and troop sergeants-majors may volunteer in the rank of sergeant.

The 1st Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers, Rangoon, with detachment at Myingyan, and the 1st Border Regiment, Mandalay, with detachments at Bhamo and Bernardmyo, under orders for home, have been allowed to volunteer for further service in India. Those who have extended their service must remain in India to complete their extended term. Of these, the Horse Guards have directed 100 of the 1st King's Own Scottish Borderers, and 200 of the 1st Border Regiment (to be selected from those who have served the shortest period abroad, and have the longest period of unexpired service), to be compulsorily transferred to the 2nd Battalion of the corps now in India. The remainder may select any one of the 41st infantry corps named in the order, provided they are not of "bad character." Men of "bad character" will be compulsorily transferred to the 2nd Battalion.

All others who have not extended their service and who have not entered the last year of their army service, will be allowed to volunteer for further service in India with any of the regiments named; they must volunteer for the territorial corps to which the battalion they select belongs; those volunteering for highland corps must be natives of North Britain. Men on, or probationers for, the unattached list, borne on the rolls of the corps returning home, who may be desirous of continuing in their staff situations, can volunteer only to corps of the same arm serving in their own presidencies. But if holding higher rank than that of sergeant, they will only be allowed to elect for transfer to another corps on the condition that if they remain and revert to their new corps for duty, they will do so in the rank of sergeant.

The 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers, Dinapore, under orders for Aden, will leave all their men in Iddia who have extended their service, and will give a few volunteers, provided the strength of the battalion is not reduced below 515 men. This battalion will relieve the 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment under orders for home.

Sir George Greaves, Commander-in-Chief, Bombay, inspected the 3rd (Queen's Own) Light Cavalry on Monday morning. The regiment is commanded by Colonel Algernon Currie, but Lieutenant-Colonel Stevens was in command of the parade and accompanied his Excellency in his inspection of the lines, &c. Sir George Greaves and staff left Poona yesterday (12th August) by dawk for Sirur, inspecting the battle-field of Koregaum and Obelisk *en route*. Sir George inspects the Poona Horse at Sirur to-day (13th), and proceeds thence by dawk to Ahmednugger, where he will inspect the troops on the 14th instant and return to Poona on the morning of the 15th August. It is reported that Sir George will inspect the troops in the Nagpore Command before the end of this month.

The *Pioneer* accurately states that Karachi is not to have its embarkation depot this ensuing trooping season. Perhaps there is not time now to arrange the troop-ship programme for Karachi port this season; but the inhabitants of this rising seaport may look forward to the port being used next year and thenceforward for the debarkation of troops for the Upper Provinces, Sind, and Quetta, and embarkation of troops for England. The saving to Government that will be effected by the establishment of a depot at Landi in travelling expenses of officers and men, is a sufficient *raison d'etre* for the change. As the depot is sure to become a permanency, certain expenses in the way of provision of barrack and store accommodation will, it is presumed, have to be made, and as the troop-ships begin to run from home on the 1st September, this fact has doubtless been accepted as a factor in determining the postponement of the establishment of the depot until next season.

Brigadier-General H. S. Anderson, C.B., commanding the Nagpore District, will complete the tenure of his command on the 1st November next.

The designation of Garrison Instructors in India has been changed to Deputy Assistant Adjutants General for Instruction. These lengthy designations are very objectionable.

It has been decided to instruct selected men of the Native Army in electric telegraphy at Ahmedabad, Bombay, Deesa, Indore, Karachi, Nagpur, and Poona, not exceeding in the aggregate 25 men for the three presidencies, exclusive of men of the Sappers and Miners. The selected men must be under 25 years of age, and have a fair knowledge of English.

Trained Native telegraphists will, when able to send and receive ten words a minute, receive 5 annas a day's telegraph pay, thirteen words 6 annas, and sixteen words 8 annas.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant F. W. Jones, attached to the 7th Bombay Infantry, reverts to the British service, and has been posted to the 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment.

The undermentioned have been granted leave of absence:—Major-General Lord Frankfort, commanding the Allahabad District, on 60 days' privilege leave, to Simla. Brigadier-General Pretyman, commanding the Bundelkhand District, 60 days' privilege leave, to Simla. Surgeon F. W. G. Hall, Medical Staff, to England, for six months, on medical certificate. Second Lieutenant E. E. Bousfield, South Wales Borderers, to England, for twelve months, on medical certificate. Brigade Surgeon G. W. McNalty, Medical Staff, to England, for six months, on medical certificate. Lieutenant W. H. Hildebrand, 27th Punjab Infantry, to England, for one year, on private affairs. Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Nicolay, 2-2nd Gurkhas, to England, for one year, on medical certificate. Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon G. Kettlewell, six months, in India, on private affairs. Captain A. Daniell, 1st Punjab Infantry, to Kohat, for one month, on private affairs. Lieutenant F. J. D. Henslowe, 4th Bengal Infantry, to Simla, for three months, to study the language.

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

The following is a return of rainfall as registered on the 10th August, 1890:—

Name of Stations.	Previously reported.		Rainfall on date.		Total during 1890.	
	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.
Ghadechi	13	45	1	60	15	5
Songad	9	88	0	60	10	48
Dhola	16	71	0	58	17	29
Chuda	8	97		...	8	97
Chital	9	70	0	50	10	20
Jetpur	4	45		...	4	45
Jetalsar	2	90	0	30	3	20
Upleta	7	59		...	7	59
Wansjalia	7	76	0	13	7	89
Porebandar	12	53		...	12	53
Junagad	18	72	0	82	19	54
Veraval	18	87	0	5	18	92

The Goa Government has appointed a committee to draw up rules for the regulation of the police service in Pangim and Old Goa, and the service of conveyance both by land and river during the exposition of the body of St. Francis Xavier in December next.

The total number of deaths registered in the town of Calcutta during the week ending 2nd August, 1890, was 215 against 180 and 184 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 5. There were 4 deaths from cholera against 3 and 6 in the two preceding weeks, which is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 9; two deaths from small-pox during the week, against 2 in the previous week; and 14 deaths from tetanus, against 16 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 78 and 26, respectively, against 67 and 17 in the preceding week. The general death-rate oi the week was 25·9 per mille per annum, against 23·5, the mean of the last five years.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon. Captain Sir Henry Morland presided, and the others present were Colonel Merewether, the Hon. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, K. N. Kabraji, A. M. Dharamsi, Harkissondas Narotumdas, M. B. Bharbaya, Fazulbhoy Visram, and M. N. Banaji.

THE MACHINERY FOR PAWAI WATER-WORKS.

A letter was read from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the payment of 100 guineas to Major Tulloch as fee for inspecting the machinery required for the Pawai water-works while in course of construction in the workshop of Messrs. Simpson and Co., London; the amount to be debited to the provision for machinery in the estimate for Pawai works.

The sanction asked for was granted.

NEW ROAD FROM WARI BUNDER.

The Committee took up the further consideration of a letter from the Commissioner, dated 29th July, forwarding estimate for the construction of a new road from Wari Bunder.

The Committee resolved to recommend the Corporation to approve of the line of the proposed new street from Wari Bunder to Gunpowder Road.

This was all the business of any public interest, and the Committee adjourned.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A PHOTOGRAPHER.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram, the acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Police Superintendent MacDermott charged a German photographer, named Max Ungwar, of 25, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, who described himself as a commission agent, with importing, possessing, and selling improper photographs against section 293, of the Indian Penal Code. The accused, whose residence is in 7, Medows Street, was arrested by the police, as they had been apprised of the fact that he was in the habit of importing those photographs, some of which had been sold in Bombay. Enquiries were accordingly instituted, which resulted in the tracing of three such pictures to a person who had purchased them in Bombay, and were taken possession of by the police. On the seizure of the pictures they were taken to the office of the accused, who made a statement which subsequently led to his shop being searched, and a further seizure of 330 photographs. As it had been ascertained that the defendant had despatched similar pictures under registered cover to Rawul Pindi, the Superintendent requested his Worship to grant him a remand so as to enable him to make further investigations and instruct the Public Prosecutor in the matter. The police authorities at Rawal Pindi would have to be communicated with so as to prevent further distribution throughout the Punjab. Superintendent MacDermott, in reply to the Court, said that he did not think it necessary to produce witnesses from Rawal Pindi, as he was of opinion that the charge could be sufficiently established against the defendant. The motive for his communicating with the Rawal Pindi police authorities was to have a seizure made of the photographs sent there.

Defendant asked the Court to proceed with the case, as he was anxious to ascertain the result of the charge against him.

The Magistrate declined to accede to his request, and remanded the case till Friday, the 25th instant, bailing out defendant on his own recognisance in Rs. 200.

Before leaving the Court defendant informed his Worship that the Superintendent was going to make a big case of it, since he intended having solicitors to conduct the proceedings. The photographs which were found in his possession had been purchased by him when he was in Paris and Vienna, and had since, though he was unaware of the penalty he risked, remained with him. The person who sent the pictures to the Commissioner of Police from Rawal Pindi had been a friend of his, and had forwarded them through spite. His Worship advised the defendant to interview the Superintendent, who was in possession of the photographs.

MONSOON MUD SPORTS.

The mounted sports at the Marine Lines were continued yesterday afternoon in most favourable weather, and in presence of a large turn-out of spectators. The following are the results:—

TENT-PEGGING.

R. Wehrli	1
R. J. Bentinck	2
A. D. Creagh	3

SPIRAL RACE.

R. T. Bentinck	1

POSTILION RACE.

J. A. Bateson	1
D. Brooks	2

PONY SCURRY.

J. A. Bateson	1
E. Holbrook	2
C. T. Wyndham	3

HORSE SCURRY.

G. E. Schofield	1
J. H. Symington	2
D. Brooks	3

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The seventh annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon, at No. 4, Church Lane, with Mr. Kleinknecht in the chair. The following was the report submitted:—The directors have the pleasure to lay before you the audited accounts of the company for the year ending 30th June, 1890. The Berar cotton crop has again been a very large one. Of 75,330 bales which fell to the share of Khamgaum, 12,223 bales were pressed by this company. The accounts show a balance of Rs. 18,201-3-3 to the credit of profit and loss, and the directors recommend a dividend of Rs. 50 per share, or 10 per cent, on the paid-up capital, to be paid to the shareholders, free of income-tax, and the transfer of the balance namely Rs. 3,201-3-3, to the credit of the reserve fund.

The report of the directors and audited accounts were adopted. Mr. Dewjee Shamjee who retired by rotation was re-elected as director, and Mr. J. Begbie was appointed auditor on a remuneration of Rs. 100.

The usual compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

The *Times'* correspondent at Constantinople contradicts the report that a new trial has been ordered for Moussa Bey. An inquiry in quarters interested in the facts of the case produces a denial that any such steps will be taken against that notorious Kurd, accused of so many crimes but acquitted by native tribunals.

Abdur Rahman, by the way, must have been well pleased with his reception at Kabul on July 25th, on his return from his long absence at Mazar-i-Sharif, observes a contemporary. He was met at Bagh-i-Bala near Sherpur by his son Habib-ulla, the chief citzens, mullahs, and local chiefs, who congratulated him on his safe return. He was most gracious to all, and after a durbar, proceeded to the Bala Hissar, the troops lining the roads, and the Kabulis turning out in large numbers to welcome him. A few days after, he held a review of the troops in garrison, at which six mule batteries, two field and an elephant battery, forty troops of cavalry, and some 8,000 infantry, were present. The review seems to have passed off satisfactorily. There must now be quite an army in and about Kabul, probably 20,000 men all told, including irregulars. With these at his command His Highness should not find much difficulty in subduing the Sheikh Ali Hazaras, who are "up" about Ghazni.

In addition to the medals presented by the Prince of Wales a few days ago, writes the *Daily News*, the silver medal of the Order of St. John has also been awarded and already presented, to Mr. E. Smaller, stationmaster of Bangalore, India, for rescuing a Hindu woman who had fallen on the line, in front of a rapidly approaching train at that station, on the evening of 17th O tober, 1888. Eyewitnesses state that the woman's position was one of great peril, and her death seemed certain at the moment when Mr. Smaller jumped on to the line in front of the train, and dragged the woman to the siding, the train immediately afterwards passing over the spot where she had fallen. The case was recommended by the Duke of Connaught, through whom the presentation of the medal was made. Mr. Smaller's action has also been recognized and rewarded by the Indian Government.

THE INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

The following has been sent to us for publication:—

The need for a clear comprehension of the industrial requirements of India has been evident for a long time. The collapse of India's handicrafts under the competition of European machine made fabrics, their only partial revival in Calcutta and Bombay, the interests of the mining enterprize at the mercy of transport, the general disorganisation in fact of Indian industrial life, and even the danger of its annihilation, have forced themselves, little by little, on public notice through a multitude of small channels.

The Government of India has shown itself aware of the workings of public feeling in the matter and has ordered inquiries in every province of the Empire into the condition of the industrial castes. Technical education was perhaps the first expression of an uneasy feeling on the part of Government that all was not well with so vital a function of national existence as the national handicrafts. Night schools, exhibitions and museums have been and are being resorted to in order to encourage what remains of Indian industry and Indian art. And as detached efforts each is valuable.

British sympathy has been not ungenerously expressed with the peril in which India stands with reference to its food supplies by being dependent too entirely on agricultural effort and produce. Administration has been directed to the brilliant results of Indian industry and arts in the past; and regret widely felt that the abilities which produced these remarkable results should be disused. Anxious inquiries are being heard every day both in England and in India as to the cause, the why and the wherefore, of the decay of an industrial and artistic force which all lament, yet which none seems satisfactorily able to explain.

To decide whether the decay is owing to the shrinking of the national capital available for industrial effort, or to the loss of national energy or skill or whether it is not rather only a passing depression caused by the sudden and unexpected contact of European competition, a depression that will pass away with a more liberal use of machinery, and a better understanding of modern methods is a question or rather a series of questions that may well occupy our thoughts. The decadence of Indian industry has been attributed to the absence of fiscal protection, as also has the decadence of Indian art been attributed to the disappearance of a leisured and cultured middle class which is its natural patron and its head market. No hasty answer can be given.

Indeed to attempt a satisfactory answer to the questions being asked in these matters of Indian art and industry assumes the possession both of a just understanding of social and political economy in their most concealed features, and of a minute knowledge of the every day life of the people. A severe study of general commercial and economic principles in all countries has to be combined with a thoroughly practical investigation of the productive powers of the different provinces of India, of their means and facilities for transport, of the capacity of the people for reproductive consumption, and for making profits.

It is with the foregoing considerations before us that we the undersigned venture to come before the public for opinion and support in forming the Industrial Association of Western India. In the work the Association has to do we especially hope to receive the patronage of the rulers, statesmen and noblemen of the neighbouring native states of this Presidency whose sympathy with the industrial classes among their subjects and compatriots we think we can confidently depend upon. We beg the assistance of the native leisured and cultured classes in the adornment of whose homes Indian Arts and industries should find their best expression, and whose sons should find congenial and profitable employment in their pursuit. We largely rely on the native employers of labour. These will find information and we hope profit in our records and correspondence. We appeal to the industrial castes whose cause is our own. We cordially invite the assistance of the European residents of India, official and non-official, being assured that our endeavours for ameliorating the condition of the Industrial classes and for restoring the fortunes of Indian Art, will command the enlightened respect of Englishmen and English women.

We would respectfully urge upon Government that in the rehabilitation of an industrial system based as of old on diverse employments and suited to the genius of the people lies the sole safe-guard of the poorer classes against famine, and therefore the key stone of Indian finance. Herein lies, we think, the only lasting and effective means of developing the resources of the Empire. The association will stand quite free of all preconceived ideas as to how its advice should be given. In all open economic questions, it will, by the mere fact of the members that must compose it, be quite free from prejudice. It will bring an open mind to the discussion of a subject that is of vital interest to every one.

It is needless here to mention that the economic situation of the country, the necessity of giving some sort of technical education, the promotion of native enterprise and other similar questions are now engaging an unusual share of the attention both of the Government and of the public, and the present is therefore the time well suited for the establishment of the proposed association, and the promoters of the movement hope that the public will extend to it such liberal support as its usefulness deserves.

A preliminary meeting of gentlemen representing the general interests concerned in many districts of the Bombay Presidency was held in the month of May last, and to them the proposal for establishing an industrial association was submitted. The hearty manner in which the proposal was received, and the enthusiasm with which the proposition was adopted by the meeting, encourage the promoters of the scheme in formulating their views about the constitution and working of the proposed association. The suggestions are of course subject to alterations by those to whom these papers will be sent. They will be finally adopted at a general meeting of supporters and well-wishers to be held hereafter at some convenient place. In their present form they indicate only the general lines upon which an association might be established and might be worked when established.

(1.) The industrial association, it is suggested, will consist of patrons, vice-patrons, life-members, members

dustries. It took a more lasting form in the museum, and in the establishment of the association the attempt takes a permanently organized form. In the museum will be the library, the record rooms, reading room, and office of the association.

K. L. Nulkar	F. Beauclerk
Dorabji Padumji	G. H. Deshmukh
M. G. Ranade	H. R. Chiplonkar
N. B. Dandekar.	K. C. Bedarkar
M. V. Barve	G. G. Gokhale
D. J. Gokhale	V. S. Apte
Dhakji Kashinathji	V. M. Bhide
V. B. Kanitkar	C. V. Moodliar
V. M. Kelkar.	C. N. Bhat
Bhaoo Mansaram	G. V. Joshi
V. J. Kirtane	M. B. Namjoshi.

CRICKET.

BROACH HIGH SCHOOL CLUB *VS.* BUXI CLUB, SURAT.

THE High School team, under the captainship of Mr. Vachha, played on Sunday, the 10th inst., against a team from Surat, which, though under the name of the Buxi Club, represented the best Parsee as well as Hindu cricketers from the town of Surat. The High School team, though worn out by their previous day's match with the Navsari team and unused to two days' continuous play, made a capital stand on the whole, and did not allow the visiting team to retrieve the laurels which they had won from their Navsari brethren the previous day, as they expected. For, in the second innings, when the score of the Surat had come to 56 runs for 7 wickets down, the players were called in by the Surat captain with full confidence of getting an easy victory over the home team. But, thanks to the able captainship of Mr. Vachha and his encouragement to his pupils, the High School players rather surprised the Surat men, and during the time the play lasted gave them some leather-hunting they did not reckon on, and forced their opponents' best bowlers, Messrs. E. Vakeel and H. D. Patel—the latter a Bombayite—to retire from their attack. Unfortunately rain set in and stopped the game, which was becoming so interesting as they had scored 39 runs with only 3 wickets down, and still best bats to go in. The following is the full score:—

SURAT.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Nagindas b c Anklesaria .	3	b Vachha	14
P R Dhala run out	9	b and c Anklesaria.	2
G A Megha b M Kapadia .	24	not out	16
E C Vakeel (capt) c E Kelavala	13	b and c Anklesaria.	4
Satrudin Buxi c Vachha. .	0	b Vachha	0
H D Patel run out	2	c C Anklesaria.....	4
J V Pattak b Vachha.....	9	c Vachha	0
A B Master c Kapadia ...	2	did not bat	
G C Contractor run out...	2		
P J Kotpitia b Vaccha.....	2	not out	11
P K Elavia not out.....	5	did not bat	
K S Pavri b Vachha	0	b Vachha	0
Extras.....	21	Extras.....	5
Total...	92	Total...	56

HIGH SCHOOL.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
P H Clerk c H D Patel ...	4	did not bat.	
J D Dastoor b H D Patel .	2	b Patel	1
B A Bala b Vakeel	5	not out	4
D A Anklesaria b Vakeel .	0	did not bat.	
N M Kelavala b Patel ...	6		
C E Anklesaria c Vakeel .	0		
E F Kelavala c Patel	0		
D H Vaccha b Patel	5		
K D Modi run out	2	b Vakeel	3
G R Anklesaria not out ...	4	c Vakeel	3
U R Kapadia run out.....	2	not out	20
S R Kama c Patel	7	did not bat.	
Extras	8	Extras.....	8
Total...	45	Total for 3 wickets ...	39

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard:—

RE RAMDAS LUXMINARAYEN.

Mr. Starling, for the insolvent, asked for time to answer certain fresh matter and accounts put in by the opposing creditor. The insolvent had put in an affidavit, but it was necessary to answer the fresh matter. Mr. Lang, on behalf of a creditor, opposed the application, but after some discussion his lordship postponed the matter till the 3rd September next.

RE PREMJEE RUNSORDAS.

Mr. Lang, for a creditor, asked for a short postponement for the examination of one Goverdhundas Damodhur, who was put down as a creditor for Rs. 7,000, which the opposing creditor believed to be a suspicious debt. The insolvent was called, but there was no appearance for him; and the matter was postponed till the 3rd September.

RE ALFRED ALEXANDER ANGELO.

Mr. Manker applied for an interim order for the insolvent, who was described as an acting traffic manager on a salary of Rs. 200 a month. In answer to the Court, the learned counsel stated that Rs. 150 out of the salary went to the insolvent's wife as alimony. His lordship granted an interim order with leave to amend the schedule.

RE PURSHOTUM GODOWJEE.

On the application of Mr. Dhairyavan, the insolvent, who filed his petition last year, was granted leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices.

RE HAJEE MOOSA HAJEE SULLEMAN PATEL.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an interim order for four months.

RE VENAYEK SUCCARAM.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, asked for leave to amend the schedule, remarking that his client had settled with nearly all the creditors.

The application was granted.

RE RUSSOOLBHOY HUBIBOOLA.

Mr. Manker, in applying for an interim order for the insolvent, stated that trustees had been appointed for the insolvent's estate, and a deed of composition prepared, and that the trustees had succeeded in reducing the debts by about Rs. 7,000. His Lordship granted the application.

RE GOOLAM HOOSEIN MEEA JAN.

On the application of Mr. Manker, this insolvent was granted leave to amend the schedule.

RE JOHN ROBERT SMITH.

The insolvent appeared in person and asked for an interim order, which was granted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 13th August, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	12	4	39	5	37
Teheran	13	12	4	2	35
Suez	13	2	...	0	54

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 13th August, 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	40	...	2
,, Kurrachee ...	...	17	...	1
,, Madras.....	...	41	...	3

SAINT CYR, the military college at which young men are trained for commissions in the cavalry and infantry, is just now the scene of a lively feud between the senior and the junior cadets. It all originated out of the spirited conduct of a "melon," as the new comers are called. He had entered the billiard-room frequented by the older cadets, who, resenting this intrusion, proceeded to evict him. As he was being hustled towards the door he hit out right and left—a piece of disrespect which so aroused the wrath of the seniors, that they set to work to throw the mattresses of the "melons" out of the windows, and forbade them to saunter into the adjacent wood, thus consigning them to the Wagram courtyard, which they styled disdainfully the "oyster bed"; nor did their animosity end here. They lost no opportunity of playing off tricks on the juniors—pouring water into the muzzles of their rifles, drenching their beds, and making their lives generally a burden to them. At last the exasperated "melons" captured a senior one evening as he was crossing the "oyster bed," demanded him of his uniform, and tied him to a tree. The unlucky senior was not released till morning. This brought matters to a head, and if report is to be believed a number of little affairs are on hand which will have their conclusions when the school breaks up for the holidays.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE LEGISLATURE AND SOCIAL REFORM.

THE *Kaiser-i-Hind* is delighted to hear that Mr. Malabari, with the assistance of good Lord Reay and other friends of Hindu Social reform, is quietly moving for a speedy realisation of what he calls "the dream of his childhood." According to the London correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*, his present aim is to get the Legislature practically to recognise the necessity of removing the evils of child-marriage and virgin widowhood. How far the Indian Legislature will meet with lions in its paths we cannot say. There are strong advocates of social reform who are more than doubtful as to the interference of the Legislature. But whatever be the objections to a reform by law, it would give us unmixed pleasure to see Mr. Malabari's efforts in this direction receiving a fresh and tangible impulse from the society of England.

POONA EDITORS AND POONA CONGRESSIONISTS.

The *Rast Goftar* remarks:—Another glaring instance of the reckless misstatements which Hindoo editors of the mofussil newspapers are in the habit of indulging in, is exposed by a Resolution of Government issued yesterday. It appears that two Poona papers, the *Mahratta* and the *Kaiseri*, which, by the way, are not unkown to Government for the disaffected tone of their writings, and to the High Court of Bombay for serious libels on the Kolapore Administration published in June last what purported to be the facts of a serious assault committed by a nameless "high military official" on "his native sycs," which "resulted in his death" and which, "though not unknown to the *elite* in Poona," was stated to have been "kept secret" or "hoodwinked at" by the authorities. We do not wonder at it in the present excited state of the native mind in the mofussil, brought about by the thoughtless outpourings of bogus Congress preachers. Anything and everything against the English finds a ready belief among Congresswallas! And the editors figuring in this Government Resolution are, perhaps, the most ardent of the Poona Congressionists.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* says:—The operations of the Bank of Bombay for the year ended 30th June last are highly satisfactory. The position of our local financial institution is yearly improving. It is now fortified with a reserve of 33 laks which is just one-third of the paid-up capital. No doubt much of the prosperity of the bank during the past few years is owing to the untiring energy and calm foresight of the late Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Fraser. It is indeed sad that his hearty devotion to his duties and single-mindedness of purpose have compelled his retirement. Mr. Fraser was too valuable a Secretary to be lost to the Bank so early. It is to be hoped his indefatigable successor will closely follow in his footsteps and achieve equal success. He takes charge of the bank at a most oventful period in the trade and industrial development of Bombay. Her potentiality for further development is unlimited, and it is not unlikely the Bank may even earn larger profits than hitherto. It will be the acme of financial success when the interest and discount earned are larger with only a moderate rate of interest, say 8 to 9 per cent, during the whole of a busy season. A lower rate of interest signifies a larger circulation of loanable capital. From all points of views such a monetary state of affairs is much to be desired, as it would be the certain index of the prosperity of this first city in Asia.

A FOURTH PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE FOR BOMBAY.

The *Indu Prakash* says:—A cognate question is the proposed appointment of a Fourth Presidency Magistrate in Bombay. The complaint that the magisterial work has out-grown the working capacities of the three Presidency Magistrates is of long standing, and we have often noted observations from the Magistrates' Bench urging the public to petition Government to appoint a fourth Magistrate. Here too there will be little dispute as to the expediency of the appointment, but here again the question has cropped up who is to pay the cost. Ordinarily one would think there is little scope for such a question in the case of a Magisterial appointment, for it is undoubtedly the duty of the Government to maintain the law courts. But Government in the present case suggests that the Corporation should maintain the fourth Court, which would cost about Rs. 900 per month. For cool assurance it would be difficult to rival such a proposal. The ground of the proposal is that the Municipal work has increased, and that it occupies a considerable time of the Magistrates. The next proposal from Government would probably be that the activity of the Corporation has so far increased its correspondence with the Secretariat that the Corporation should bear the cost of the salary of a Secretary and his staff. The administration of law is a function peculiarly belonging to the Government, and not to the Municipality, and any increase in its cost which may be rendered necessary by the increase of population other circumstances must be borne by the Government itself.

THE INDIA COUNCILS BILLS.

Says the *Rast Goftar*:—The abandonment of the India Councils Bill will create no rejoicing or sorrow. Lord Cross's Bill stood at one extreme and Mr. Bradlaugh's Congress mandate at the other. Men whose opinion deserves great weight thought that a compromise between the two might be safely effected, introducing the elective principle, but not legalizing the dangerous experiment of conferring the power of election on an unknown, ignorant and untrained constituency. Supposing for a moment that the extravagant proposal embodied in Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill had been carried, one's cry of despair would have been the memorable observation made by Robert Lowe on a somewhat similar occasion—"Now, gentlemen, let us educate our masters." Lord Cross's Bill was too weak and tame to satisfy those whose sympathy with the Congress was based upon reason. Yet it was something, and though we are not very sorry that obstruction and heaps of other business have necessitated its abandonment this sessions, we would have had some little reason to be thankful, even if it had passed, as it stood.

The *Indian Spectator* remarks:—The Indian Councils Bill has, at last, been abandoned. This is the announcement which Mr. Smith, the Leader of the House of Commons, made early last week, and so, for the present, the chances of reform in the legislative Councils have disappeared. What the future may bring forth it is difficult to say. The Congress party look upon the abandonment of the Bill as a triumph of their agitation, but we do not see where the triumph lies. The present result only shows that there is no where in the House of Commons any earnest desire to change the present constitution of the Councils in India. We are sorry for what has taken place, for we are afraid it will take long before another attempt is made to bring in a Bill for the reform of the Councils. With a little more of moderation and sound discretion the Congress part would have probably succeeded in obtaining a measure of reform suited to the existing political condition of India; but their persistence in their own views has brought things to an unsatisfactory pass for which none but themselves is to blame.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

AUGUST 13.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartoum (Porto Novo), on the west coast of Africa, are prohibited.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Line Bangkok Saigon right.

Mail for Mauritius closes Port Durban Friday 15th inst. at 11 a.m.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 12th August, 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·755
Temperature of the Air	79·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·2
Dew Point	73·7
Relative humidity of Air	835
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	7·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	74·3
General Directions of Wind*	WSW, W, WSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	491
Fall of Rain	0·14
Total fall during month	6·47
,, year	32·83
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 13th August	0·02

* From midnight to midnight.

THE Central Committee entrusted with the arrangements for the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition at Goa in December next, has resolved to offer prizes in money, and in gold, silver and bronze medals, to the exhibitors, and also to award certificates of "honourable mention" to other exhibits according to the quality of the articles exhibited.

THE BURNING OF THE S.S. EGYPT.

THE steamer Manhattan, having on board the crew of the Egypt, destroyed by fire in lat. 40 N., long, 38 W., arrived at Dover as our telegrams reported on the night of the 24 ult. The Dover tug Granville, under instructions from the National Company, the owners of the Egypt, at once went to the vessel to bring off the crew, who number 95, including 27 cattle men. The Egypt was found to be on fire at 11 o'clock on the day before the Manhattan fell in with them. The flames spread with great rapidity, and a terrible scene followed. Some of the beasts on board (nearly 700) went overboard, but most of them were roasted alive. None of the crew were injured, but the captain's eyes were affected. When the Manhattan left the Egypt the masts and upper works had been burnt away, and there was nothing but the shell left. The crew of the Egypt lost all their effects.

Captain J. P. Robinson, the commander of the Manhattan, made the following statement:—We sighted the Egypt at noon on the 18th, and could see that she was on fire. We went towards her and found the full-rigged German ship Gustav Oscar was lonside, and he ran up a signal that he had the crew on board. I went alongside him, and he requested me to take the people off, as he had only two days' provisions on board. He asked me how many I could take, and I told him I would take them all. I sent two boats to take the men off, with the chief and second officers in charge. We transferred them all in an hour and 25 minutes. We brought some of the Egypt's boats with us in charge of an engineer. They had been kept alongside the German ship, which remained by the Egypt until we arrived.

The captain of the Egypt, Mr. James Summer, said that they left New York on Thursday, the 10th. All went well until the 17th, when the fire was discovered amidships at 10-55 p.m. He and the chief officer were on the bridge at the time. The fire was reported to him by the boatswain's mate. The crew were immediately summoned to the decks, and the hose was got out and the steam pumps put on. The cargo consisted chiefly of cotton and corn in the holds, with 640 head of cattle on the upper decks. The fire increased with great rapidity, and notwithstanding that the crew numbering nearly 100, were all hard at work, they could not get the flames under control. The efforts of the men were of no avail whatever. They entered the hold with great difficulty and threw some portion of the cargo overboard. The crew behaved with great coolness and worked like slaves. At 3-30 the fire was so fierce that the engineers and firemen were driven out of the engine-room and stokeholds, the steam getting in and suffocating them. The chief engineer had his eyes injured. His own (the captain's), were badly injured. When the man left the engine-room the pumps were, of course, stopped. They then tried the steam extinguisher with the view of putting the fire out, but it was without avail. Very soon after this the fire burst open the decks, and they knew there was no saving the ship.

He gave orders for the boats to be got ready, which was done. In the meantime the quartermaster had burnt signals from the bridge, which succeeded in attracting the attention of the full-rigged ship Gustav Oscar. They had six boats in all. Each one was put in charge of an officer, and the crew, numbering 95 all told, left the ship. The captain was the last man to leave, and he left in the last boat. At that time they did not know if there were any vessels near them. They were provided with provisions, sails, oars, water and compasses. They drew off about a quarter of a mile, and then watched the vessel. The heat was intense. While he was there he saw the mainmast fall. The whole centre of the ship was a fearful mass of flames, and hundreds of poor beasts were roasted alive. At the ends of the ship they could still see some of the cattle alive. A large number of them broke their halters and jumped overboard into the sea, and they were in danger of being sunk by the animals. For some hours after they got on board the Gustav Oscar, they frequently saw a poor beast struggling for its life. They were treated with great kindness on board the Gustav Oscar, and the captain's wife attended to their injuries. He could not speak too highly of the captain of the Manhattan, who took them on board without the slightest demur. The officers gave up their cabins to them, and notwithstanding the great increase in the numbers on board they were all fed until they landed at Dover.

On landing the crew were met by a very large number of people, who gave them a very hearty welcome, many of them carrying bags of small articles of clothing. There was very little confusion, although they were followed by a large crowd to the Dover National Sailor's Home, which had been prepared during the day by Captain Davison for the reception of the men. The home presented a very animated appearance, in fact, such a scene has not been witnessed since the Scholton and Northfleet disasters. The resources of the home were tested to their utmost, and every available corner was made use of for the accommodation of the men. Some of the crew, however, have had to put up at the houses in the neighbourhood of the home, where they have been heartily received.

HOW TO READ FACES.

MARY OLMSTED STANTON, an American lady, has produced a comprehensive and interesting book on physiognomy. It is an attempt to popularise scientific physiognomy. Its aim is to let man know more of himself, and be able to read other men's characters better.

The study of physiognomy, says the author, commences in childhood, and its principles if applied in adult life would advance the mental, moral and physical conditions of humanity, and carry forward the evolution of the race on the basis of selected types, instead of by the slow, unsatisfactory and animal-like methods at present employed. "The majority of mankind use their reason," adds the author, "in reproduction only when it is desired to obtain a finer breed of fowls or horses." Mr. Grant Allen would endorse this sentiment, as he has, recently been advocating a scheme for the survival of the fittest, in which many women would be left childless and husbands only chosen from the scientific men and master minds in the country. Miss Stanton's system of physiognomic study—the book is entitled "A System of Practical and Scientific Physiognomy"—includes the investigations, not only of facial features and signs of character in the face, the body and limbs, but declares that the outlines and proportions of the form, the colour of the skin, eyes and hair, as well as the voice, the attitude, gestures, movements, &c. Many illustrations help to explain the text. For instance, in describing certain dominant traits the portrait of some well-known person who possesses them is introduced. In this way we have the author's analysis of some notable people.

Among these notable people is the Princess of Wales, whose face is thus described:—"The face of this lovely and graceful princess shows in a marked manner the presence of all the domestic virtues, among which love of children and pets is supreme. A great deal of artistic talent is also exhibited. The curving outlines of the jaw, chin and shoulders, and graceful poise of the head reveal this capacity, while the lithe figure is an additional proof of this decided power." We are also informed that the "entire organism is one of high and delicate quality."

Ellen Terry comes under the head of Hope, which is made conspicuous by the "downward projection of the septum of the nose," and the dorminant expression of the countenance is sharpness, keenness and penetration.

John Ruskin has also a downward projection of the septum, but in this case it indicates analysis. Mr. Ruskin's is an artistic nose, too, being thick at the lower third, as all artistic noses are.

Mr. Rider Haggard is strong in ideality, which is determined by the width of the tip of the nose. We are also informed that "it is the presence of so large a development of the faculties of prescience, credenciveness and ideality that gives to this author's writings their peculiarly weird and strange character. Language is most fluent, and, combined when the faculties of form, size and locality in excess, gives the writer the power to visualise the singular beings which he portrays by his pen."

Cardinal Manning's physiognomy is thus described:—"In this noble face all of the signs of intellectual power, purity, and benevolence are visible. The brain and bone systems are supreme, while the muscular powers are well developed, as evidenced by the form of the nose and the size and form of the eye. The long thin face and full lower lip reveal sympathetic and benevolent tendencies, while the fine quality and large development of the brain in combination with the last-mentioned would impart the philanthropic phase to his character."

We all know of the Baroness Burdett-Coutt's benevolence. It is shown in her features by the "fulness, redness and moisture of the lower lip, and the long, slim face and body."

Of Sir John Lubbock we are told that the conspicuous facial sign is friendship. "A noble and talented face one which discloses the presence of a fine domestic character." Sir John is said to be possessed of many good traits. Mr. Archibald Forbes, the distinguished war correspondent, has, as might be expected, the signs of a venturous, courageous nature. This is shown by his large convex eyes, wide mouth, square jaw, energetic expression, large and high nose, large nostrils, broad shoulders, deep and broad chest, strong bones, and well-knit muscles.

THE DAILY LIFE OF ROYAL CHILDREN.

MR. MARSHALL P. WILDER writes to a home paper:—The laughter of a little child is more delicious music to my ears than the sweetest singer I ever heard.

It has been my good fortune in this busy work-a-day world to hear more laughter than sobs. I have entertained thousands of little ones in my roamings in this and other countries, and some of the most delightful memories of my life are the gatherings at which the children laughed at my stories. Human nature is the same all over the world. I have entertained little Princes and Princesses as well as waifs of the big cities carefully housed in some of the institutions, like foundling asylums and houses of correction. They like good stories, and clap their hands gleefully whenever I make a funny remark, or grotesque face.

Of the many Royal children I have had the pleasure to entertain, none are better known than the Prince of Wales' children. I have also entertained the Princess Louise of Teck, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Teck. Of all the Princesses the Princess Louise of Teck is considered the most beautiful.

The most interesting Princes that I have met were the Princes Abbas and Mehemet Ali, sons of the Khedive of Egypt. These young men were educated in Switzerland. Their ages are 13 and 14 respectively. They came to London two years ago while I was there. They were the Prince of Wales's guests, and at his request I was sent to entertain them. They speak English very well, also French, Arabic, Italian, and the languages of Turkey. The elder, Prince Abbas, reminds one a great deal of the Prince of Wales. The younger, Mehemet Ali, is a mischievous little fellow, and inclined to be nervous.

After my entertainment I dined with them. They were accompanied by their suite, which consisted of their instructor, his assistants, and the Princes' valets. It is curious to note the Princes at the dinner table. The Prince and his brother being brought up together, as is the case with all the Royal children, are taught the many things that we commend them for, notably tact. They never forget a person after having talked to him or her, if only for a short while. But they are so brought up that diplomacy is their second nature. It is often remarked that the Prince of Wales and others of the Royal family remember faces very well.

I asked the Princes about their boyhood. They told me that although they were restrained to a certain extent, their early life had been a pleasant one. Their father was very kind to them, and when they were alone with him they threw off restraint and enjoyed themselves. But when they are before any of the subjects they have to bow to all the regular forms of Royalty. They told me that on their return to Egypt, immediately in front of the gates of the palace an ox or some other animal will be slain and after the throat has been cut he will be drawn by two white horses, driven by servants, up the driveway to the palace, and the Princes will drive in with their carriage through the blood of this animal. The elder brother is more sociable. The other when he grows up to be a man will likely be much sharper.

When dinner was announced, the young Prince walked in first. Immediately following him was his brother and then the instructor, after which came the guests. At the table there is a regular form to be gone through at all times. The Prince stands at the back of his chair, and when every one is in the same position he takes his seat. Every one follows suit. The waiters pass the Prince an article of food first. After he is served the guests are served, but no one partakes of food until the Prince has begun to eat. This is done at every course, but it is to be particularly observed that your food must last as long as the Prince's, no matter how dilatory he may be. I remember on one occasion I was eating asparagus, and had not quite finished. I was delaying the meal. The Prince had nearly finished. I observed him looking at me, but he very cleverly nibbled at some bread and finished just as I did.

After the meal is over the Prince rises, and all go out in the order they came in.

Many people think that they would like to live as the children of the Prince of Wales and other Royal families do. But I may state that their lives are far from pleasant. They are brought up to always follow their elder or senior brother or sister, always giving them their position and title, and it seems to become second nature to them.

I said to Prince Abbas—"Does it not strike you rather queer to see these fellows constantly bowing wherever you go, treating you like some holy personage?" He said, "Yes," and said that of all the subjects of the Kuedive, he could pick out from them those who were really faithful to him and those who did it only because they were obliged to. The instructor told me that these Princes were great favourites with all of their subjects. He also spoke of the fact that a great many people thought the life of a Prince so pleasant. He said it was not as pleasant as imagined, from the fact that Princes were obliged to do things that one who is not a Prince cannot see in the doings of Royalty. He is constantly on dress parade, and is at times doing even harder work than a day labourer. And another thing. A Prince has to remember all different degrees of nobility. If he should refuse to bow to any member of the Royal family the little episode will be published all over the world.

The Prince of Wales once told me that he has to always be ready and as quick as he sees a person to know at once all about his past career.

The day when I took dinner with the young Princes they had been out to see Queen Victoria. They had just returned from Windsor Castle, and I asked them if they had a pleasant time. They spoke of the Queen as a very nice lady. They asked me if I should ever go to Egypt, to be sure and visit the palace. I said—"Will it not be hard for me to see you?"

They said if I would send my name to them I would get in very easily. The instructor told me that was as much as a command. The day they left, to show their kindness, they sent me a beautiful cane with an inscription on it.

The Prince of Wales' children, when out riding or driving, are always attended by some lady-in-waiting or by some gentlemen in office a member of the Prince's household. When they go out, they do not bow with the haughty air we expect of them, but bow as if they felt grateful for any attention.

The Prince of Wales is very careful about his daughters attending any place of amusement, and the character of the person entertaining them. He invariably goes himself first, and sees or hears the entertainment or play, and then allows his daughters to go, or not, as he pleases. In the case of Buffalo Bills Wild West in London, I heard that the real cause of the Queen's going to see the Wild West was that the young Princesses having been allowed to go, were so enthusiastic over the entertainment, and also the Princess of Wales, that they persuaded her that she should see it, and that caused her visit, which was the making of Buffalo Bills fame to a certain extent.

The Royal children I have seen and have had the pleasure to talk to, I found pleasant in their manner at all times. They seem to be like other children, happy and loving, but they are always truthful, having been taught it from childhood.

I remember when I appeared before the Princess of Wales at the house of Lady Paget in London the Prince of Wales placed me in front of the Princess so she could hear me. She is quite deaf. All of my entertainments that I give, or at least a great deal of them, depend upon my facial expression, and having my back to the rest of the audience, as I had to face the Princess, my entertainment did not have the effect that it would if I had been facing the entire audience.

In addition to these children of Kings and Queens, whom I have smiled with, I recall very pleasantly other little ones, not of Royal lineage, who have listened with considerable attention to my stories. I like to tell stories to children when it amuses them and interests. Almost any one can tell a story that will interest grown people. Not every one can speak to children so that they will actually laugh and grow fat. I consider this one of my strongest cards. I would always rather amuse a room full of children than a room full of grown people. As I said in the beginning, the music of a child's laugh is more delicious to my ears than the sweetest singer I ever heard.

THE Peculiar People in Essex are disturbed just now by the backsliding of one of their principal elders. Their leading tenet, it will be remembered, is that prayer and faith and laying on of hands, are sufficient in cases of illness, and that medical assistance is unnecessary. Remarkable and saddening testimony to their obstinacy is given from time to time in the Coroners' courts. But at length one of the elders, prostrated by serious illness, has sought the aid which he and his co-religionists have all along derided. As most members of the sect spend their lives in the healthful surroundings of the agricultural districts, and are very temperate and prudent, they are often quite safe in putting into practice the cynicisms directed against the medical profession, but especially in children's ailments, they would frequently profit by the advice and assistance of doctors, and it may be hoped that the example set by their elder will be followed. The Peculiar People are mainly uneducated, and, despite their present earnestness, it is probable that they will be scattered under the influence of education and enlightenment.

MADAME SARAH BERNHARDT.

MDME. SARAH BERNHARDT'S visit to London has just come to an end. After a brief rest she is off once more to the two Americas. There is a sentence of Carlyle's (is it in "Sartor Resartus"?) that is ringing in my ears, writes the *Star*. "Your America is here, and now!" and I cannot help wishing that some modern Frenchman with the authority and prestige of Carlyle (why not M. Renan? He is the pink of gallantry to actresses, and once had a legendary interview with a *cafe-chantant* songstress) would say to Mdme. Bernhardt: "Your America is here in the Rue Richelieu!" In other words, one cherishes the hope that Mdme. Bernhardt may be persuaded to return to the Comedie Francaise. I know it will be said, "What business is that of yours? What have you, a Londoner, to do with the future movements of this French actress?" Well, in the first place, it is always agreeable to offer disinterested (and unasked for) opinions about matters that are not one's own business. But I have a better answer than that: we Londoners happen to have a special interest in the vexed question of Mdme. Bernhardt's return to the Comedie. For it was we Londoners who were the primary cause of her leaving it. To speak strictly by the almanac, Mdme. Bernhardt's open rupture with the Comedie Francaise dates from 1880. But it was the extraordinary, the exaggerated, the unreasoning fuss that was made over her in London in the previous year that suggested to her soul to become like a star and dwell apart. It was the Gaiety French play season of 1879 that turned Sarah Bernhardt into Sarah Barnum.

What has happened to Mdme. Bernhardt and her talent in the ensuing decade has shown Londoners how much they have to answer for. I am not thinking of the personal aspect of the matter: of the lady's strange adventures by land and sea, her pyrotechnic displays, her quarrels, her freaks, her advertisements. All these things she might have perpetrated, and welcome, for they need not have hurt her talent—are, indeed, only the defects (if defects they must be called) of her qualities. It is the common place of the subject that the ordinary rules about the conduct of life do not apply to players of genius: the moral writ of Islington or Peckham-rye does not run in Bohemia. It is not the lady's escapades that are here in question, but the strain upon the actress's talent, the wear and tear of her artistic personality; and what is more the evil effect her flight from the Comedie Francaise has had upon the stage at large. Let me take the last point first. If Mdme. Bernhardt's 10 year's career of independence had left her talent absolutely intact, it would still be chargeable with having caused the production of many bad plays. Is it necessary at this time of the day to point out that "Fedora," "Theodora," and "La Tosca" (leaving trash like "Lena" entirely out of the account) are not works of art, but pieces of mechanism? Who says art says organic growth: these things were constructed to pattern. They are vehicles for one and the same personality, mere strings of situations conditioned by that personality: not real plays—which show character and circumstance, passion and duty, will and destiny, brought to the grapple. There is no need to labour the point. It is sufficient to note that Sarah's flight from the Comedie has spoiled Sardou. It has degraded the author of "Patrie" and "La Haine" into the contriver of "La Tosca."

To pass on to the actress. The obvious disadvantage to her of career of her independence is that it has led her "to abound," as her countrymen would say, "in her own sense," to indurate her manner into mannerism, to burlesque herself. Heaven forbid that she should not be herself! In fact, Heaven has forbidden it, in her case as in the case of each one of us. The Sybil and the prophets, as Goethe says, have declared that mortal never shall escape himself.

So musst du sein, dir kannst du nicht entfliehen
So sagten schon Sybillen und Propheten.

And in following out the line of her destiny she has certainly given us a new type (new, that is to the stage) which one would not willingly have missed. I mean her embodiment of Oriental exotism: the strange chimæric, idol-woman: a compound of Baudelaire's Vierge du Mal, Swinburne's Our Lady of Pain, Gustave Moreau's Salome, Leonardo's enigmatic Mona Lisa. Had she stayed at the Comedie we should probably never have had this: it is the one distinct gain that has accrued to art from her "abounding in her own sense."

But at what cost has she given us this! The essence of the type is a sort of nightmarish exaggeration, some thing not in nature, the supreme of artifice. To "create" a stage-type that is nothing if not exaggerated, unnatural, artificial, what a danger for the artist! What a risk of falling into mere trickiness! And it is but too certain that Mdme. Bernhardt has now developed tricks. For example, take her three favorite styles of delivery:

1. The rhythmical chant, or intoning; the sign of linked sweetness long drawn out. This used to be admirable in "Phedre," and the cloying verse of Racine generally; admirable, too, when she played Marie de Newbourg in "Ruy Blas." In "Theodora" it becomes burlesque.

(2.) The hammering out of her words, like pieces of metal; as the Lord High Executioner of Titipu would say, "with a short, sharp stroke." (For analogous musical effects compare "The Anvil Chorus," or "The Harmonious Blacksmith." Of this the great instance used to be the passage in Act III. of "La Dame aux Camelias," in which Marguerite describes to Armand the seamy side of her life; the passage ending in the words "raise, honte, mensonge." What a trick this has now become was shown last week in "Jeane d'Arc" at the line "La France re-naitra."

3. The rapid patter. The words tumbled out, one over the other, at such a helter-skelter pace that one is simply left to gather their sense from the context, or the accompanying gesture. This went very well in the earlier acts of "Frou-Frou," say, where, moreover, it was artistically right because it illustrated the character. But when I heard the same trick on Wednesday last in the first act of "La Tosca," it seemed to me mere incomprehensible gabble. An attempt to "break the record," only fit to be timed by a stop-watch and accompanied by official starters, a referee, and Captain Molesworth with one of his Aquarium medals.

As with her diction, so with her gesture and "business." One is conscious of general coarsening; a blurring of the outline; an absence, every year more conspicuous, of what the three Miss Poles were fond of calling the Fine Shades. To be sure, her gesture is still, as it always has been, a thing of perfect suavity: her postures are grace itself. Here at any rate is a little matter in which she might profitably instruct Miss Ellen Terry, with her favorite auctioneer arm and didactic fore-finger, or Miss Ada Rehan, with her trick of shuffling off the stage with her toes turned in. But even here one cannot be blind to certain exaggeration. Her sinuous, serpentine way, for instance, of coiling round Maurice de Saxe or Cavaradossi, in the love scenes: is not that well known Bernhardtian effect now somewhat over done? No wonder the closely-hugged *jeune premier* sometimes looks a little embarrassed! I suspect he goes off to the wings to comb his hair and smooth out his collar with a feeling of relief. And then the tricks of "business," and the game of hide-and-seek behind the colossal fan is "Fedora" and "La Dame," the—but here let me cease the ungracious task of enumerating the spots on the sun. I only began it out of sheer weariness of hearing Aristides always called the Just. The perpetual paeans in praise of Mdme. Bernhardt would be much more effective for a discord or two.

To conclude, I suspect she herself understands the risks of "abounding in her own sense" quite as well as any of us could tell her. She knows her talent needs refreshing, revitalising, rejuvenating: witness her recent efforts to abandon the Vierge du Mal type in favor of a more orthodox kind of virgin—Ophelia, Joan of Arc, nay, even *the* Virgin. The flippant declare that she has only tried these parts just as M. Zolo wrote "Le Reve," and our friend Mr. Beveridge of the Adelphi—*parvos componere magnis*—sometimes plays a virtuous man: out of a mere casual desire to show that, like Todgers's she can do it when she chooses. For my part I prefer to ascribe this new departure of hers to method rather than to whim: to her consciousness of a need for a larger, saner, more varied repertory. But she will never get that repertory, so long as she goes wandering from pole to pole, with a new piece, specially constructed for her by M. Sardou, in her pocket. Only at the Comedie Francaise, with its tremendous range of plays, old and new, its discipline, its equality, its subordination of player to play, will she find the tonic refreshment her talent needs. Let her adopt the motto of another (but immeasurably inferior) comedian: General Boulanger's "Je reviendrai."

MAHOMED SARWAR KHAN, whom the Amir of Kabul has appointed to the important post of Governor of Afghan-Turkistan, has been Abdur Rahman's Shahgassi, or Master of the Ceremonies, for the past eight

SPORTING NOTES.

THE death is announced of a well-known Australian sportsman, the Hon. James White, who will be best known as the owner of Kirkham, Narellan, and Plurabah. Mr. White was 60 years of age. He suffered from heart-disease for a long time, and for the past two years had been an absolute invalid. Mr. White amassed a large fortune by his keen enterprise and untiring industry. About 15 years ago he was elected a member of the New South Wales legislature, but made no special mark in the political arena. For a large number of years he held a unique position on the Australian turf, his success rendering his name a household word in the colonies. Not one of the important stakes failed to fall to his share.

Mr. James White some time since determined, if possible, to win some of the chief English prizes with horses bred at the Antipodes. With this view he entered Kirkham and Narellan for the Two Thousand Guineas, the Derby, the St. Leger, and for other important events. Kirkham has made three unsuccessful appearances, his last being in the Derby, in which he was quiet cut-classed; but Narellan has not yet been seen in public. A second draft from his stud, specially bred to fit in with our rules and regulations, arrived in England a few weeks ago, and, with the two above-named, are now in charge of Matthew Dawson at Newmarket. Nepean, Mons. Meg, and Wentworth were engaged in the rich Portland Stakes for two-year-olds at the late Leicester Meeting, but none of them were ready to run. All three are nominated for the Middle Park Plate and the Great Sapling Plate, at Sandown-park, this autumn, and each is down for a dozen engagements as a three-year-old. It is needless to add that by the rules of racing all the nominations are void, as also are those of Kirkham and Narellan for the St. Leger and other events.

We shall see Orvieto thoroughly extended for the Lancashire Plate at the Manchester September Meeting. As the stake is worth 11,000 sovs. we are pretty certain to see Orvieto at the post for this event, and as he has incurred a 7lb penalty, the weight he will have to carry is 7st 2lb. Amongst his probable opponents may be found Amphion, 4 yrs, 10st 2lb (in. 7lb extra); Gold, 4 yrs, 9st 13lb (in 4lb extra); Memoir, 3 yrs. 9st 9lb (in 10lb extra); St. Serf, 3 yrs, 9st 9lb (in 7lb extra); Alloway, 3 yrs, 9st 9lb (in 7lb extra); Martagon, 3 yrs, 9st 2lb; Gouverneur, 2yrs. 7st 5lb; either Valauris or Hermence, 2 yrs, 7st 5lb, and Infula, 2 yrs, 7st 2lb. This will be the most interesting event of the season, and it is to be regretted that Surefoot and Morion are not included in the nomination.

Next year the stewards of the Jockey Club will be asked to allow the Newton meeting to be brought back to June, in which month it was held for a long number of years. Mr. W. J. Legh, who is interested in the Newton course, wanted at one time, I believe, to have it amalgamated with the Haydock-park venture. Had this been done, and the races removed from the common to the park, then a course might have been made that could not be surpassed anywhere. Haydock might be made a great place for racing, but Newton never can be.

It was rather significant of Isolation's reported inferiority, when her light-limbed half-sister by Galliard was allowed to change hands yesterday at 700 guineas after very lukewarm opposition from Baron Hirsch's representative. The filly in question was purchased by Tom Wadlow on behalf of Mr. A. M. Singer, and she will eventually join the beautiful filly by Melton out of Princess Victoria and the daughter of Sterling and Kathleen, purchased the day before by him at Redworth, near Totnes, where Mr. Singer is forming an extensive breeding stud.

John Osborne received a rare ovation after riding Aperse to victory at Newton. He won the Manor Cup at Newton 41 years ago, on his father's horse, Pity the Blind. Mr. Osborne then presented the cup to his son, which he still keeps as a family heirloom. In the same year "Master John" also won the Liverpool Cup on Bon Mot. It is announced, by the bye, that Mr. J. Yates, who used to valet John Osborne, died on Wednesday last from dropsy.

Referring to the Leybourne Grange youngsters, which were much fatter than anything sold during the meeting, there were no representatives of Tabor or Lottie t his year, and by far the best of the lot, says "Pavo," was the colt by Carlton out of Carn Bre, with the shortest cannon bones ever seen on a horse of his size, whom Captain Machell bought "dirt cheap" at 600 guineas.

At the All-England Club, Wimbledon, the match for the Lawn Tennis Doubles Championship ended in the success of J. Pim and F. Stokes, of the Lansdowne Club. The Brothers Renshaw, the holders of the challenge cup, resigned, and thus the final round of the preliminary competition furnished the actual championship match. The results were as follows:—The Doubles Championship—Final Round: J. Pim and F. Stokes, Lansdowne L. T. C., beat E. W. Lewis, Chiswick Park, and G. W. Hillyard, M. C. C, by three sets to love: 6—0, 7—5, and 6—4.

The Duke of Buccleuch, having been asked to reconsider the refusal of his park for the Langholm races, has granted the request. The park is granted on the terms suggested by the petitioners, the principal condition being that a strong effort be made to do away with public betting on the ground. The races will consequently take place in a short time.

Another good cycling feat has been put on record. S. F. Edge, a well-known amateur, rode from London to Brighton and back on a cushioned tyre safety-machine, in 7 hrs. 3 min. He started from the White Horse Cellars, Piccadilly, at 9 a.m., and reached Brighton at 12-18. Selby's coach record to Brighton and back is 7 hrs. 50 mins.

It only tends to prove what confidence the public place in an owner's intentions and *bona fides* when they back his horse to win thousands of pounds, whether that owner has backed him or not. 'Tis thus with the very sporting gentleman who owns Father Confessor. The "Father" was made a very warm favorite for the Liverpool Cup down to 7 to 2.

Not many trials have yet taken place that can have much bearing on the Stewards' Cup at Goodwood, but, according to the Continental list-keepers, several horses have already been backed, and Pioneer is quoted at prices varying from 10 to 16 to 1. These figures are, of course, absurd, as the horse has never been tried over this distance.

Signor Ranucci, of Rome, bought St. Peter last year for £1,500, and after winning two stakes with him in Italy, sent him to Waugh's stable five weeks ago, where he was joined by Fleur d'Or, but having done comparatively little work, his success at Newmarket created one of the surprises of the meeting.

Captain Crawley, who is ordered abroad with the Grenadier Guards, is well known to most sportsmen as a capable cross-country rider. He steered Field Marshal to victory in a maiden handicap steeplechase at Sandown this year, beating 12 opponents. Captain Crawley is a popular officer.

The colts at Mr. Rose's stud predominate in the proportion of eight to two, and amongst other freaks of breeding Mr. Douglas Baird's foals comprise seven colts and four fillies, Mr. T. Robinson's 11 colts and three fillies, and Mr. H. Waring's 10 colts and 22 fillies, including 12 fillies and two colts by Florentine.

Mrs. George Barrett is a most accomplished horsewoman, and she can be seen on the Heath any day riding a tasty cob. Another graceful equestrienne at headquarters is Newmarket's fair artist, Miss Rose Corder, whose handiwork with the brush and palette adorns Tindall's shop windows in the High-street.

Grouse prospects on the Derbyshire moors are reported never to have been more encouraging. Coveys on an average run from six to twelve birds, and young grouse, being well advanced before the rainfall, are generally healthy and strong.

Lord Cadogan cannot understand how it is he has not yet won the Derby. Mathew Dawson took his horses as a personal favor, and was mighty wroth when Lord Cadogan wanted to teach him how to train them. His lordship will now be able to teach Tom Cannon something.

The Agnes Hewitt divorce case, in which damages to the extent of £500 were given against Mr. Abington, which verdict was appealed against, will not be again heard of, says the *Man of the World*, a compromise having been entered into.

At the present moment, when Mr. C. D. Rose's name is so prominently before the turf world, it may not be generally known that he has established a large private breeding stud at his seat near Pangbourne.

"Our old nobility" was represented at the Hurstpark Galloway Meeting by Lady Dunlo, who ran Dearie for the Qualifying Plate. Poor Dearie was nowhere.

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE

Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

TRADE MARK

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. - Mess Presidents - Club Stewards - } Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*

"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."

"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale then any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.

QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

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HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
Hay's Hop Ale Essence.

Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

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No one can have a simpler and more efficient remedy. By its use the poison is thrown off, and the blood restored to its healthy condition by natural means. I used my FRUIT SALT freely in my last attack of Fever, and I have every reason to say it saved my life.—J. C. ENO.

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SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER SALINES.—"Dear Sir,—Having been in the habit of taking your 'FRUIT SALT' for many years, I think it only right to tell you that I consider it a most invaluable medicine, and far superior to all other saline mixtures. I am never without a bottle of it in the house, as I find it possesses three most desirable qualities, namely, it is pleasant to the taste, promptly efficacious, and leaves no unpleasant after-effects.—A DEVONSHIRE LADY.—Jan. 25, 1889."

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For TWENTY FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

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CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces, From whatever cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is Really Marvellous,

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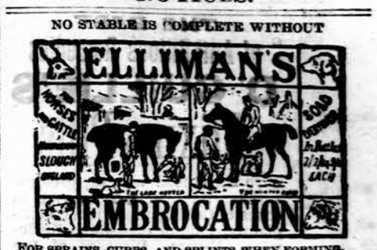

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The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour
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None other allowed in the Hospitals
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Chlorosis-Wasting diseases
Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
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Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

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Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

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GUARANTEED PURE — GUARANTEED SOLUBLE
IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.
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Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
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Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
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It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
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TRANSPARENT
SOAP.
For the Complexion.
For the Hands.
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For the Bath.
PURE, DELIGHTFUL, FRAGRANT, REFRESHING.
Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other.

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FOR THESE WELL-KNOWN
ENGLISH LAMPS
Has been OPENED at RAMPART ROW, next to Messrs. HAMILTON & Co.
LAMPS
Of every description kept in Stock.
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Orders from Up-country promptly attended to
All Communications to be addressed to the Manager,
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"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.
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TILES & MOSAICS of all description for ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS Ornamental & Glazed Tiles for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.
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BENGER'S FOOD
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS AND DYSPEPTICS.
"It is palatable and excellent in every way. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients frequently retaining it after every other food has been rejected. For Children who throw up their food incurdled masses it is invaluable."—*London Medical Record.*
BENGER'S FOOD differs entirely from any other Food obtainable. It may be had of leading Chemists, &c., in tins at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d. and 5s.; or will be forwarded free by Parcels Post direct from the Manufacturers,
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Agents. TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA
KEMP & Co., Ld., 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

NOTICES.

Stephens Inks
BEST IN THE WORLD.

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS AT MILL PRICES.
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,
Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.
Mention this Paper.

Rowland's Odonto
Is a pure, fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder, and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

Rowland's Kalydor
A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands, and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.

ROWLAND'S EUKONIA, a fragrant toilet, warranted free from bismuth or metallic ingredients, which ruin the complexion; in three tints—white, cream, and rose. Ask any chemist or druggist for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1889.
GOLD MEDAL PARIS 1878
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS
SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty-five years universally styled the "Best in the World."

FRAZER'S SULPHUR TABLETS
PURIFY THE BLOOD AND THUS ERADICATE FEVER, IMPROVE THE COMPLEXION AND WARD OFF RHEUMATISM
TRY THEM.
Sold by all Chemists at 1/1½ per Box.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.
It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter From whatever cause arising.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good, safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."
"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June, 1888.

West Cowes, Isle of Wight September, 1888.
"Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,
"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
CAUTION.
Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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